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Russia Claims Victory, But Facts Say Otherwise

Fighting in Chechnya Highlights Cracks In Moscow's Fragile Political Condition

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Once again, Moscow has declared premature victory in secessionist Chechnya. If Pyrrhus were a Russian, he would recognize the landscape.

In the ninth week of Moscow's full-scale invasion, the Russian military has claimed that the capital, Grozny, is finally taken. Defense Ministry officials say they are

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ready to withdraw the army and hand the city over to Interior Ministry troops.

The Russian press agency Itar-Tass announced with fanfare that Moscow's troops had crossed the Sunzha River and taken the Minutka roundabout, and then proclaimed: "This ends the organized resistance of fighters on the territory of the entire city."

On Thursday, at a Moscow airport, President Boris N. Yeltsin said of Chechnya: "The situation is developing normally."

Soldiers "are not involved in combat activities but are engaged in creative work," Mr. Yeltsin said, without defining the nature of the creation. "Interior Ministry units, in small groups, continue to disarm the militants," he added, while other ministries restore urban services and build houses.

Most of these assertions are dubious, however, fitting the pattern the Russian propaganda machine has cut for itself from the beginning of the invasion and raising new questions about the quality of the information Mr. Yeltsin is receiving.

As the Chechen fighting continues, much to the dismay of Russia's putative Western partners, it is holding up a spotlight to all the cracks in Russia's fragile political, military and economic condition.

"Chechnya has exposed and aggravated all the weaknesses of central and democratic institutions," a Western diplomat said. "It's just an enormous mess, a serious of bad choices that got bigger and bigger."

In fact, according to Western reporters and other more objective Russian news agencies, like Interfax, the Russian Army has not taken Grozny or even encircled it. Russians are still fighting around Minutka, which is only 2.5 kilometers (1.5 miles) from the blackened ruins of the Presidential Palace and the central square.

They are still fighting their way into the southern part of the city. And there are many reports that Chechen units have moved in from the north, behind Russian lines, to harass them in the eviscerated city.

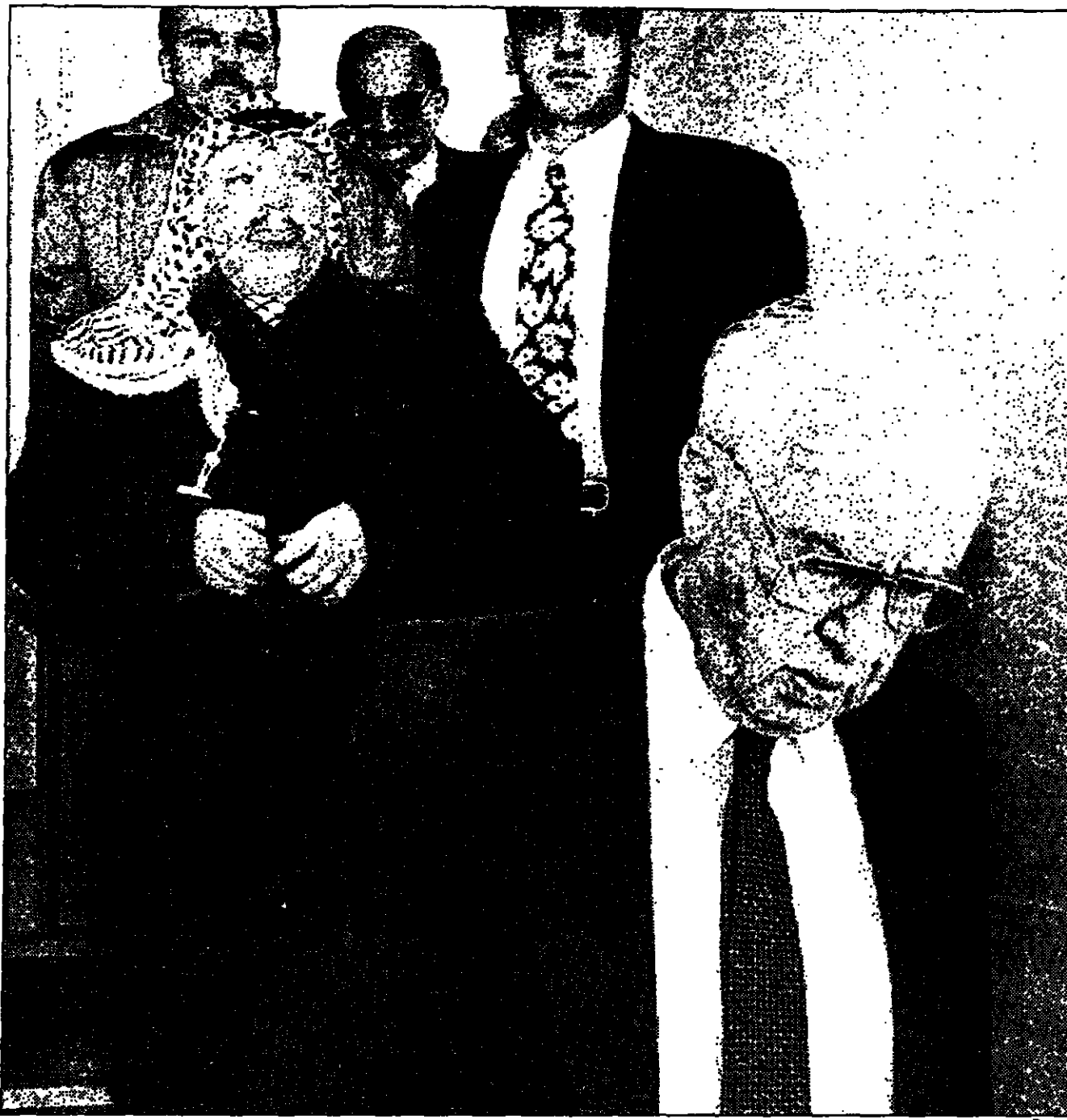
The Chechens have moved their military headquarters out of Grozny, a clear victory for Moscow and an indication that the city eventually will fall, as they continue the fighting in the villages and mountains. But much of Grozny remains an extremely dangerous military zone with fluid lines, and the new, Russian-named leadership of the republic has postponed its planned move there.

Similarly, Mr. Yeltsin once again postponed a speech to Parliament assessing the Chechen affair. His report to Parliament, originally scheduled for Jan. 11 and then for Thursday, has been rescheduled once more, for next Thursday or Friday.

Even the army's declaration that it was about to quit Chechnya is unfounded.

A Defense Ministry spokesman told Interfax that at least one division and two motorized infantry brigades — no less than 12,000 troops — would remain. Given that the invasion force was some 40,000 troops, equally divided between the Defense and Interior ministries, 12,000 soldiers is 60 percent of the army's original

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Mr. Rabin and Mr. Arafat looking less than pleased Thursday as they left a singularly unproductive session.

'Real Crisis' Predicted as Mideast Talks Bog Down

Neither Side Appears Prepared to Yield on Major Sticking Points

By Barton Gellman
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Negotiations on Palestinian self-rule broke up in discord Thursday, reinforcing an impression of stalemate that has grown increasingly pronounced in recent weeks.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel and Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian leader, managed thin smiles as they shook hands to start their meeting at the Erez crossing point between Israel and the autonomous Gaza Strip. But they abandoned their practice of holding a joint news conference afterward. A grim-faced Mr. Arafat escaped head down and without comment through a knot of reporters to his car.

"What do I have to say to them?" he was overheard muttering to an aide. Later, after a meeting with a European delegation led by Foreign Minister Alain Juppé of France, he was asked whether a scheduled meeting next week might break the impasse. "I am a pragmatic person," he replied. "I am not a dreamer."

Israel holds most of the cards in the talks, which boil down to how much land and power it will transfer to Palestinians in the occupied territories. Because Mr. Arafat has been unable or unwilling to provide Israelis with the one thing they really want — security from armed attack by Palestinian extremists opposed to a peace accord — Mr. Rabin lacks political room to make further concessions.

"I think there is a crisis, a real crisis," said Yasser Abed Rabbo, minister of information and culture in Mr. Arafat's limited self-rule authority. "There are two tendencies, and two approaches."

The Israeli environment minister, Yossi Sarid, did little to dispel that impression in an agitated statement made instead of the promised press conference.

"In no way do I call it a crisis or an explosion," he said. "Both sides are completely committed to the principles and to the agreements that were signed. It is only natural in such complicated negotiations that at a particular moment you come to a point when there is a need to re-examine the stands."

"Don't worry," he told reporters.

Atop the list of Palestinian grievances is the continuing closure of Israel's borders with the West Bank and Gaza, depriving

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Squeezed by Sanctions, Iraqis Appeal to World's Conscience

By John Lancaster
Washington Post Service

BAGHDAD — At the mayor's office these days, foreign visitors are handed an English-language brochure detailing the consequences of UN economic sanctions against Iraq: mounds of uncollected garbage, drinking-water shortages, 50 percent of all municipal sewage pumped untreated into the Tigris River.

Its title: "Baghdad, the City of Peace." More than three months after Saddam

Hussein recaptured the world's attention with an abortive military thrust toward Kuwait, the Iraqi president is trying to appeal to its conscience.

Gone, or at least muted, is the belligerence of last September and October, when the government-controlled press warned that "every Iraqi is a missile" that can be targeted against Western cities — an apparent threat to resort to terrorism if the United Nations Security Council did not lift the sanctions.

At least for now, Iraq has taken a concili-

atory approach, recognizing Kuwait and its borders last November and beginning to strike a more cooperative attitude with UN inspectors seeking to learn the full extent of Iraq's past efforts to develop weapons of mass destruction.

Similarly, Iraq has sought renewed ties with Arab states, made conciliatory overtures toward Kurdish opposition groups in northern Iraq and refrained from interference in the Middle East peace process, diplomats said. To showcase the sanctions' side effects on the Iraqi population, and to

demonstrate the regime's continued grip on power, it has encouraged visits by foreign journalists, aid workers, trade delegations and dignitaries.

The strategy has paid dividends in the Security Council, where France and Russia have begun to make the case for relaxing the sanctions over strenuous objections from the United States. Those differences are likely to flare next month, when the council meets to review Iraq's progress on compliance with its postwar obligations.

The appearance of fissures on the coun-

cil has created high expectations in the Iraqi government, whose ministries are busy drawing up plans and soliciting bids for the eventual rebuilding of the country in anticipation that sanctions could be eased this year.

In the meantime, Iraq is emphasizing the suffering caused by the sanctions, among the toughest in modern history, which bar the country from selling its principal resource, oil, except under strict conditions it so far has refused to accept. Iraq

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With Clinton, Kohl Expresses Support for NATO Growth

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton and Chancellor Helmut Kohl agreed on Thursday to maintain a steady, careful course on both expansion of NATO and support for President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia.

The American and German leaders, after talks at the White House, reaffirmed the need for a "gradual and open" expansion of NATO but, in a bow to Russian concerns, declared that there would be "no surprises" as the Western alliance grows.

Mr. Clinton and Mr. Kohl appeared to have had a meeting of the minds on issues ranging from the conflicts in Bosnia and Chechnya to the eastward expansion of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which the president called "inevitable."

In addition, the two leaders shared the view that Mr. Yeltsin must be supported as long as he pursues democratic rule, despite the untidy conflict in Chechnya.

Mr. Clinton said Mr. Yeltsin enjoyed his confidence, having carried out commitments to pull Russian troops from the Balkans and complied with nuclear accords.

"You have to be able to deal with the rough spots on the road and stay on course," Mr. Clinton said.

The current talks on NATO expansion, about which Moscow has expressed serious misgivings, "are moving at the right pace," Mr. Clinton said.

The chancellor stressed that "misunderstandings" with Moscow must be avoided and warned that Mr. Yeltsin should not be

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VEILED INTENTIONS — Muslim women waiting to cast their ballots in state elections Thursday in Nagpur, the winter capital of the West Indian state of Maharashtra. Polls had predicted defeat for the ruling Congress (I) Party.

France Embraces a New, Dripping Hero

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

PARIS — Fighting off seasickness, depression and the constant threat of becoming lunch meat for the sharks, a French swimmer completed on Thursday a solo crossing of the Atlantic Ocean and was hailed as the latest national hero to join a pantheon of adventurous compatriots who have tested the bounds of human endurance and risk.

Guy Delage, a 42-year-old flying instructor, reached the eastern Caribbean island of Barbados nearly eight weeks after he dove into the surf off the Cape Verde Islands.

He accomplished the 2,400-mile (4,000-kilometer) journey by swimming up to 10 hours a day and floating the rest of the time aboard a 15-foot (5-meter) raft crammed with navigational equipment.

"I'm coming back from a virgin, uncor-

rupted place, where I have found serenity with my fish," Mr. Delage said in a radio interview as he approached the conclusion of his ordeal. "The return to humanity risks being a bit tough."

The mad swimmer — or "nageur fou," as he was dubbed in the French press — was swarmed by family, friends and journalists as he emerged from the water to stand upright for the first time in two months. After expressing baffled amazement at the media circus that greeted him, he was whisked off to a hospital for a physical exam.

Mr. Delage's perplexity was understandable. Throughout his trip, he kept in touch with life back home through his satellite radio and heard few words of encouragement. A series of interviews left him profoundly depressed with the hostile reactions to his marathon swim across the Atlantic.

A caller to a radio talk show said he was irate that Mr. Delage would undertake such an exhausting and egotistical challenge when there were so many more useful things that he should be doing back in his own country.

Another critic, Stefan Caron, who won a bronze medal in freestyle swimming at the 1992 Olympics, denied Mr. Delage's feat as "a long warm bath" because he was traversing much of the distance by coasting on warm-water currents.

"He's swimming in a sea of false claims," said Loick Peyron, one of

France's top sailor-adventurers, who once windsurfed across the Atlantic. "Our frogman has been getting fraudulent praise because of all the technological marvels that enable him to move at a speed much superior" to those the Olympic champion Mark Spitz ever reached.

Indeed, Mr. Delage was equipped for the water with everything from flippers to a wetsuit and radar-guided kick board. On his rubber raft, which generated power from tiny windmills, he would cook meals, sleep, conduct scientific experiments and chat with family and friends on the radio.

Still, despite all the marvels of modern technology, he was still not prepared for the hardships he would encounter along the way.

He became seasick shortly after embarking on the raft, he was stung badly by a big jellyfish. Then he slashed his hand when opening a can of stew to celebrate the New Year.

While doing his laundry off the edge of the raft, he was stung badly by a big jellyfish. Then he slashed his hand when opening a can of stew to celebrate the New Year.

Mr. Delage, who says he has suffered a lifelong fear of sharks, confessed that the biggest fright he received was when a huge

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J. William Fulbright Dies, A Senator Wary of Power

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — J. William Fulbright, the Arkansas Democrat whose 30 years in the Senate left a powerful imprint on foreign affairs and international education in an era of grim Cold War, foreign conflict and domestic upheaval, died early Thursday, his wife said. He was 89.

He had been hospitalized three weeks ago for pneumonia, his wife, Harriet, said, and died at his home in Washington after suffering a stroke.

Like President Bill Clinton, Mr. Fulbright was a Democrat and lawyer who called Arkansas home. "He was a very close friend of mine and if it hadn't been for him I wouldn't be here today," Mr. Clinton told reporters at the White House.

Mr. Fulbright, whose service in the Senate from 1945 to 1974 was highlighted by his 15 years as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, was dedicated to peace and wary of power. He did not shy from opposition to the White House or to a majority of his colleagues.

He introduced the legislation that led to the establishment of the United Nations, he inspired the student exchange program that bears his name, he assailed Senator Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin when few dared speak against his Communist witch hunts and he preached withdrawal from Vietnam.

President Harry S. Truman once called him "an overeducated Oxford SOB." Senator McCarthy dubbed him "Senator Halfbright." President Lyndon B. Johnson said he was "unable to park his bicycle straight." But Senator Frank Church said, "When all of us are dead, the only one they'll remember is Bill Fulbright."

He was born on April 9, 1905, in Sumner, Missouri, and grew up on the outskirts of Fayetteville, Arkansas, the home of the state's flagship university. His father, Jay Fulbright, was a farmer and wealthy businessman, and his mother, the former Ro-

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AGENDA

Bosnian Serbs Fire on Sarajevo Site

SARAJEVO (Reuters) — Bosnian Serbian forces launched a mortar barrage toward government army positions there Thursday, rocking a truce that has held since Jan. 1, UN officials and witnesses said.

Machine-gun fire rattled out after the explosions hit in the vicinity of the Jew-

ish cemetery, which separates the mainly Muslim government army and the Bosnian Serbs.

There was no word on casualties. In Zagreb, a UN spokesman said the Serbs unleashed the mortar barrage because the government troops had dug trenches in violation of the truce accord.

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| Antilles.....11.20 FF | Morocco.....12 Dh |
| Cameroon 1,400 CFA | Qatar.....8.00 Riels |
| Egypt.....E.P. 5,000 | Réunion.....11.20 FF |
| France.....9.00 FF | Saudi Arabia.....9.00 R. |
| Gabon.....960 CFA | Senegal.....225 PTAS |
| Greece.....350 Dr. | Spain.....1,000 Din |
| Italy.....2,800 Lira | Tunisia.....1,000 Din |
| Ivory Coast 1,120 CFA | Turkey.....T.L. 45,000 |
| Jordan.....1 JD | U.A.E.....8.50 Dirh |
| Lebanon.....US\$ 1.50 | U.S. Mr (Eur).....\$1.10 |

| Dow Jones | | Trib Index | |
|------------|--------|--------------|-------|
| Down | 2.69 | Down | 0.09% |
| 3932.68 | | 109.95 | |
| The Dollar | | Thurs. close | |
| DM | 1.5283 | 1.5305 | |
| Pound | 1.5575 | 1.5537 | |
| Yen | 98.895 | 98.925 | |
| FF | 5.286 | 5.2945 | |

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THE AMERICAS

House Passes Bills to Upend 2 Judicial System Tenets

By Katharine Q. Seelye
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives has passed crime legislation long sought by conservatives that would overhaul two fundamental tenets of the judicial system: permitting prosecutors to use more illegally seized evidence at trial and placing time limits on appeals by death-row inmates.

The votes on Wednesday night were victories for the Republicans, who are rewriting last year's crime bill to demonstrate a new toughness on criminals. They were devastating blows to liberals, who said repeatedly that the votes were unraveling constitutionally protected rights.

In the first vote, the House ap-

proved, 289 to 142, a measure to give prosecutors in federal court more latitude in using evidence seized illegally, even evidence obtained without a search warrant.

Supporters of the measure said it would stop the too-frequent occurrence of criminals' getting off on technicalities, as in cases in which evidence against them was ruled inadmissible because it was obtained with a faulty warrant.

Opponents said the bill would undermine a fundamental constitutional protection: the Fourth Amendment right against unreasonable searches and seizures.

Sixty-nine Democrats joined 220 Republicans for passage. Voting against it were 7 Republicans, 134 Democrats and 1 independent.

The bill would permit the use in federal trials of evidence that the authorities obtained without a search warrant if they believed they were acting in compliance with the constitution.

The Supreme Court has said that anything seized in violation of the Fourth Amendment cannot be used as evidence during a trial. But in a 1984 case involving a narcotics investigation in California, the court carved out a narrow exception to allow evidence obtained with defective warrants if the authorities acted in the "good faith" belief that the warrant was valid.

What the House approved was an effort to legislatively create this "good faith" exception. But the measure goes further than the court, by extending the exception to searches conducted

without warrants, not just searches with warrants later found to be invalid.

The legislation would apply to FBI agents, other federal law officers and local police officers if the evidence were later introduced in a federal court.

An unlikely coalition of gun advocates and liberal Democrats blocked the House from extending the rule to agents of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, whom Representative John D. Dingell, Democrat of Michigan, called "jackbooted American fascists."

The bureau, which has been involved in several disputed raids to seize firearms, is the scourge of gun owners, who were joined by many liberal Democrats eager to seize any limitation on the measure.

The 228-to-198 vote on this amendment marked a victory for supporters of firearms in the first test of their strength in this Congress. It also marked the first time that a substantial number of Republicans broke with their party leaders. Seventy-three Republicans joined 154 Democrats and 1 independent for passage, while 154 Republicans and 44 Democrats opposed it.

The death penalty measure, which passed by 297 to 132, would restrict the ability of state prisoners to use "habeas corpus" petitions to appeal their convictions on constitutional grounds. Under the provision, state prisoners who make such challenges must do so within six months of exhausting their state appeals. They would also be limited to a single petition.

POLITICAL NOTES

Quayle Decides Not to Run in '96

WASHINGTON — Unable to attract the money and talent necessary for a strong campaign, former Vice President Dan Quayle abruptly dropped plans Thursday to seek the 1996 Republican presidential nomination.

Mr. Quayle's decision came less than three weeks after he vowed to campaign as a voice for the conservative "unsilent majority" that he said was appalled at the decline of the family and the liberal bent of the social welfare system.

Advisers cited as a reason for his decision the daunting task of raising the millions necessary to compete.

"He was extremely excited and fired up about running a campaign," said Mark Goodin, a Republican strategist who had been helping Mr. Quayle. "But the financial aspect of it threw a bucket of cold water on his enthusiasm."

Other Quayle associates said that it became clear to Mr. Quayle as he traveled in recent weeks that he also would have difficulty building a strong campaign organization. (AP)

Republicans Forge Welfare Plan

WASHINGTON — House Republicans and Republican governors have reached agreement on a welfare-reform proposal that would end the guarantee ensuring welfare benefits to every eligible American.

Eliminating the individual entitlement to welfare — which has guaranteed benefits without regard to total cost or number of recipients — would transform what has been a fundamental premise of social-welfare programs in the United States for decades. If enacted into law, the proposal could become one of the most dramatic legislative changes ushered in by the Republican victory last November. (WP)

New House Voting Rule Contested

WASHINGTON — Using a century-old Supreme Court case as a model, lawyers for 15 Democratic representatives and the League of Women Voters have filed a lawsuit challenging the constitutionality of a new rule in the House of Representatives that requires a three-fifths vote to approve any increase in the income tax rate.

The lawsuit, filed Wednesday in U.S. District Court in Washington, asks that the court toss out the three-fifths majority rule, first on the ground that it violates the constitutional principle of majority rule because it gives effective control to the minority during House debate on tax issues.

Second, it says that the rule's prohibition on the consideration of any legislation containing a retroactive increase in federal income taxes bars Congress from conducting its constitutionally mandated job of imposing and collecting taxes. (NYT)

Senate Panel Votes for Term Limits

WASHINGTON — The Senate Judiciary Committee approved a constitutional amendment Thursday that would limit the terms of future members of the Senate and the House to 12 years.

The proposal, which polls show is vastly popular with the public, was approved on a mostly party-line, 11-6 vote by the Republican-dominated panel.

It will probably be several weeks before it is debated on the Senate floor, where its fate is uncertain, said the committee chairman, Orrin G. Hatch, Republican of Utah. Like all constitutional amendments, it will need a two-thirds majority of the House and Senate before it can be sent to the states for ratification. (AP)

Quote/Unquote

Jesse Helms, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, introducing legislation to strengthen the U.S. embargo against Cuba: "Castro's brutal and cruel Communist dictatorship has persecuted the Cuban people for 36 years. Let me be clear: Whether Castro leaves Cuba in a vertical or horizontal position is up to him and the Cuban people. But he must — and will — leave Cuba." (AP)

David Ake/Agence France-Press

VISITORS — Ex-Defense Secretary Les Aspin, left, and General Colin Powell, ex-Joint Chiefs chairman, sharing a light moment before a White House ceremony.

Foster Revises Abortion Tally Surgeon General Nominee Goes on Offensive

By Ann Devroy
and John Schwartz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Henry W. Foster Jr., President Bill Clinton's nominee for surgeon general, says that he performed 39 abortions and oversaw 55 more in his medical career, correcting the record in the face of evidence that he had underestimated his involvement in abortion.

Dr. Foster, in an appearance arranged by the White House on the ABC News program "Nightline" on Wednesday night, said his earlier, erroneous estimate that he had performed fewer than a dozen abortions was made from memory rather than a detailed examination of the records of his medical practice and his role overseeing research at a medical college.

The White House acknowledged earlier that it had not thoroughly examined the Nashville, Tennessee, doctor's background before President Clinton announced last week that he would nominate Dr. Foster to succeed Joycelyn Elders. But administration officials said that the number of abortions that Dr. Foster performed was not an issue in whether he was qualified for the post because the procedure was legal and it represented

ed only a small portion of his 38-year career as an obstetrician-gynecologist.

President Clinton pledged Thursday to stand by his nomination of Dr. Foster. The Associated Press reported, "I support him," Mr. Clinton said at a news conference. "I want him to have his hearings. I believe the Senate will support him. We should not back away from this."

Dr. Foster said that a misunderstanding in a casual conversation with a White House aide caused information to be released that he had performed only one abortion. Then, he said, his reliance on faulty memory resulted in the erroneous statement that he had performed fewer than a dozen. He said he spent three days reviewing the records of his patients to come up with the new numbers.

Dr. Foster said he was unhappy that he had performed the abortions and distanced himself from those he had supervised as part of research into a vaginal suppository, which induced abortion in 55 of 60 of the women in the study. "I abhor abortion," he said, and added, "To me, abortion is failure. I don't like failure."

He said that he was the supervising physician for the abortion study, but that medical residents conducted the research. None of the women were his patients.

Hoping to Curb Tax-Refund Fraud, U.S. to Test Social Security Numbers

By Albert B. Crenshaw
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Internal Revenue Service, which has been losing as much as \$5 billion a year to refund fraud, is checking every Social Security number on every return this

year that seeks a refund, and will hold up payment if the names and numbers do not match.

The procedure will cause delays in refunds for some 7 million taxpayers out of the 86 million or so who will file for refunds this spring, officials said.

"Some of those will never go out, some of those will eventually go out over a period of time, some of those will go out after there's been an examination to determine whether the claim is in fact correct or not correct," said Phil Brand, chief IRS compliance officer.

The program is made possible in part by improved computer capacity and in part by the agency's decision to shift more people to the refund program, officials said.

The IRS staff will type into a computer the Social Security number from a newly filed return, and look for discrepancies with the Social Security Administration database to see if the number exists and if it goes with the name on the return — a

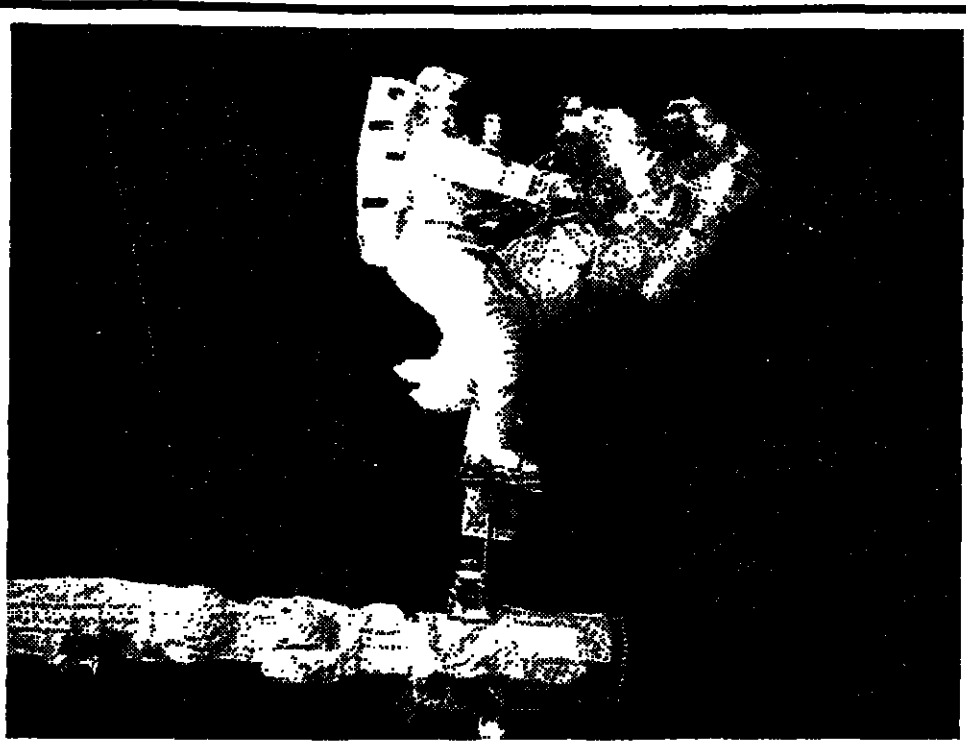
privilege allowed by privacy laws. In the past, this process has been a major time-consumer that led the agency to get by with only spot checks, officials said.

Those returns that are legitimate will be processed as quickly as possible, officials said. Those that are not may be subject to criminal investigation.

Officials said checking Social Security numbers would catch taxpayers who claim nonexistent dependents as well as more sophisticated scams.

Typically, the IRS processes paper tax returns and mails out refunds in about six weeks, faster in the early part of the year when the load is less, officials said. Returns filed electronically are usually done in three weeks or so. Most returns from legitimate taxpayers with correct Social Security numbers should not be affected, officials said.

A return that the IRS deems questionable but is in fact legitimate could be delayed as much as eight weeks, officials said.



Bernard Harris and Michael Foale working around the shuttle's robot arm Thursday.

Away From Politics

● NASA called an early halt Thursday to a spacewalk by two crewmen from the shuttle Discovery after the astronauts complained of being cold. (Reuters)

● The Securities and Exchange Commission is investigating whether District of Columbia officials committed securities fraud by concealing the extent of the city's big financial problems when the district borrowed \$250 million on Wall Street in December. (WP)

● Three California men who admitted taking part in a scheme to sell counterfeit, substandard aircraft parts to the commercial airline industry and Defense Department were given federal prison sentences of up to two and a half years. (WP)

● Federal authorities have put off implementing a new policy that could have cost tens of thousands of immigrants the opportunity to gain legal status in the United States. (LAT)

● A cache of nonradioactive isotopes reported stolen last year by Moscow and valued at \$350 million has been seized by U.S. Customs Service agents near Detroit. (AP)

● Six young California condors were released deep inside the Los Padres National Forest in California after spending months in a camp designed to teach the vultures to avoid humans and high-voltage power poles. (LAT)

● A 16-year-old was arrested after he brought a sophisticated remote-control bomb to a New Jersey school, authorities said. (NYT)

Officer Details Finding Nicole Simpson

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — The first officer sent to the area where Nicole Brown Simpson and Ronald L. Goldman were slain said Thursday that he quickly realized the victim had something to do with O.J. Simpson because of an envelope he found in Mrs. Simpson's home.

The officer, Robert Risko, also reported seeing only one glove at the scene.

After finding the bodies outside Mrs. Simpson's condominium, Mr. Risko said he went inside and found a letter that had Mr. Simpson's name in the return address. Mr. Risko called his watch commander using Mrs. Simpson's phone.

The officer said he later went upstairs and found the Simpson children, Sydney, 8, and Justin, 5, asleep in their beds. On being awakened, Sydney told Mr. Risko that Mr. Simpson was her father.

The children were taken to the police station. Mr. Risko said there was no sign of a struggle or any ransacking of Mrs. Simpson's home.

As Mr. Risko gave his dramatic testimony, photographs of the bodies were displayed on a large screen for the jury.

They saw Mrs. Simpson curled at the bottom of a set of steps, her head a mass of blood partially covered by blood-mat-

ted blond hair. Her bare legs were smeared with blood.

The pictures of Mr. Goldman showed him resting against a fence, his blood-covered shirt pulled partly over his head and his jeans soaked in blood.

Before the pictures were displayed, Marcia Clark, the chief prosecutor in the case, told the victims' families: "You don't want to look."

Mrs. Simpson's mother, Juditha Brown, left the courtroom immediately. Her father, Louis Brown, sat staring studiously at the floor for part of the time the pictures were displayed and then also got up and left.

Mr. Simpson, a football legend turned sportscaster, actor

and television pitchman, has pleaded not guilty to stabbing his former wife and her friend to death outside her Brentwood condominium on the night of June 12 last year.

He looked away from the photos most of the time.

In another development on Thursday, Mary Anne Gerbas, who says she saw four men leaving the area near the crime scene on the night of the murders, pleaded not guilty to felony fraud charges that she failed to pay a \$23,000 hotel bill. (AP, Reuters)

Colombian Quake Toll Rises to 38

PEREIRA, Colombia — Rescuers searched frantically through rubble Thursday for survivors from an earthquake that wrecked this western city, killing at least 38 people and injuring more than 230.

The quake, the country's deadliest in more than a decade, shook much of the region just after lunch Wednesday, toppling some tall buildings, opening huge cracks in others and sending residents running out into the streets in panic.

The tremor lasted about 40 seconds and measured 6.4 on the Richter scale, according to the state geological institute, Ingeominas. Its epicenter was about 130 miles (220 kilometers) southwest of Bogotá.

Shock waves were felt in the capital but most of the death and destruction was concentrated in this industrial city of 300,000 in the coffee belt. Mauricio Bustamante of the National Disaster Prevention Office in Bogotá said that the latest

death toll certified by the authorities was 37 but added that it was likely to rise.

More than 3,000 people were left homeless in Pereira and surrounding towns and more than 600 buildings were destroyed or seriously damaged, he said.

"It might take days or even weeks to get the full picture of the damage from some outlying villages," he added.

At least eight of the victims were killed not by falling masonry but by heart attacks, officials said.

In Pereira, residents slept in the doorways of damaged buildings, fearful that an aftershock might topple what remained of their houses.

Rescuers used forklifts and backhoes to remove debris, except in areas where they believed there might be survivors. There, they removed the rubble by hand.

Civilians dug shoulder-to-shoulder with soldiers, police and fire fighters through the rubble of cement and bricks.

Robert Netting, Culture Ecologist, Dies

New York Times Service

Robert McC. Netting, who helped establish cultural ecology as a scientific discipline, died Saturday in Tucson, Arizona, where he was a professor of anthropology at the University of Arizona. He was 60.

The university said the cause was bone-marrow cancer, diagnosed last December, complicated by valley fever, which is endemic in parts of the Southwest.

Professor Netting's areas of research ranged from the Kofyar tribe in the mountains of Nigeria to a small community in Switzerland. Cultural ecology delineates the relationship in

a society between environment, production and culture.

Robert Mier, 52, an Expert On Urban Social Issues

Robert Mier, 52, a professor of urban planning and public administration at the University of Illinois at Chicago and a leading expert on economic and social issues facing American cities, died Sunday at his Chicago home. His family said he died of a form of lymphoma that resulted from his exposure to the chemical defoliant Agent Orange during the Vietnam War.

Mr. Mier was the architect and chief proponent of Chicago's highly regarded 1984 development plan, which he created as the city's director of economic development.

The Reverend Choi Chang Hwa, 64, a Korean Christian Church priest and an outspoken activist for foreigners in Japan, died Wednesday of lung cancer at a hospital in western Japan.

Rachel Thomas, a Welsh actress who starred with screen legends Richard Burton and Elizabeth Taylor in the film version of Dylan Thomas's verse play "Under Milk Wood," died Thursday in Cardiff, Wales, on her 90th birthday.

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ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

INTERNATIONAL CALL FOR BIDS

For the concession of the

Mendoza River management project

POTRERILLOS PROJECT.

1) The Government of the Province of Mendoza calls for bids for the construction of works for the Mendoza River Management project, and complementary works with partially private financing

2) Interested parties may obtain additional information or purchase the Bid Document at the Ministry of Public Services of the Province of Mendoza at Av. Pellegrini with no number, 7th floor, Government House (5500) City of Mendoza. Telephone number: 061-492642/492645/492621. Fax: 061-292119 (MOSP) and 061-240385 (Government of the Province of Mendoza, Presidential network).

The Bid Document is also available for inspection at the House of Mendoza in Callao 445, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Telephone number: 49-8296 and 40-7301.

3) Cost of the Bid Document: \$15,000 (fifteen thousand pesos)

4) Date of opening of Tender: April 18th 1995 at 09:00 A.M..

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS AND SERVICES

GOVERNMENT OF MENDOZA.

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BRIEFLY ASIA

marines from Russia, significantly upgrading its submarine capability and raising fears of increased tensions in Asia and the Pacific, The Associated Press reported from London, quoting Jane's Defense Weekly.

Robert Karniol, the magazine's Asia-Pacific editor, said Thursday that the deal was signed in November and that China had already received one submarine. The \$1 billion deal for the Kilo-class diesel vessels is "a major generational jump from China's current fleet," he said.

There are fears, he said, that the submarines could be used to blockade Taiwan, which China considers part of its territory.

India Leader Reshapes Cabinet

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EUROPE

Greece Bars EU-Turkey Pact

Athens Demands Changes in Customs Accord



Two ethnic Greeks leaving prison Thursday after being freed by an Albanian court.

ATHENS — Greece said Thursday that it was withholding agreement on a European Union customs accord with Turkey until there were improvements in the pact.

"We studied the issue assiduously, and the position of the Greek government is negative," said a government spokesman, Evangelos Venizelos. His comments followed a cabinet meeting called by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu to review the pact.

He said Greece would continue to veto the accord, which is partially designed to bring Turkey closer to the European Union, unless it was improved.

EU foreign ministers agreed in principle on Monday to go ahead with a customs accord with Turkey in return for setting a date to start negotiations with Cyprus on joining the Union.

The agreement initially seemed to remove years of Greek objections to closer EU-Turkey ties, but Greece expressed reservations on Tuesday, saying it wanted to study the issue. The accord must be approved by all EU member governments.

Mr. Venizelos listed several points that he said needed to be improved.

They included more specific dates and procedures on EU membership for Cyprus, less money offered to Ankara to cope with the customs accord, and more aid to Greece's textile industry, which is expected to suffer under the agreement.

Both Turkey and Cyprus had welcomed the agreement, which was expected to give a boost to Turkey's ailing economy and help to speed up a solution to the problem of a divided Cyprus.

Closer EU-Turkey links have been blocked for years by a dispute between Athens and Ankara over Cyprus, which was divided following a 1974 Turkish invasion.

There were also signs of movement Thursday on issues that have divided Greece from another of its neighbors, Albania. Athens said that it hoped a new chapter was opening in often-stormy relations with Albania after four ethnic Greeks were freed from an Albanian jail.

The conviction of the four in September on charges of spying for Athens and possessing ille-

gal weapons sent already tense relations between the two states plummeting. Greece called the convictions a farce reminiscent of Albania's hard-line Stalinist past, and said no further dialogue was possible with Albania until the four were freed.

"After the decision of the Albanian Supreme Court and the release of the four, we believe this ordeal is over," said a Greek Foreign Ministry spokesman, Constantinos Bikas.

The Albanian Supreme Court, hearing an appeal on Wednesday, upheld the original convictions but handed down new five-year suspended sentences.

"We want to express our satisfaction and our hope that a new chapter will begin in the relations of the two countries for the benefit of their people," Mr. Bikas said.

The two countries have been at odds over issues such as the 300,000 illegal Albanian workers in Greece, whose remittances help keep one of Europe's poorest states afloat, and the treatment of a large ethnic Greek minority in southern Albania.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

EU Business Leaders Urge Caution

BRUSSELS — European Union business leaders called for a limited agenda at next year's intergovernmental conference on reforming EU institutions, saying uncertainty about the extent of reform and a possible hard-core of countries pursuing deeper integration could deter investment.

"All these arguments about two speeds or three speeds, or who is in or out of economic and monetary union: I don't think that's good for Europe," said Zygmunt Tyszkiewicz, secretary-general of the European employers' confederation, UNICE. Businesses need to be able to plan 10 to 20 years ahead to make major investments, he said. The leaders spoke before a meeting with Jacques Santer, the European Commission president. (IHT)

Britain Must Pay Drug Trafficker

STRASBOURG, France — The European Court of Human Rights on Thursday ordered Britain to pay a jailed drug trafficker nearly £14,000 (\$21,730) in costs and said it might award him damages as well. It criticized Britain for sentencing Peter Welch under a law that had not yet come into effect when his crimes were committed.

The court faulted a British judge for a confiscation order against Mr. Welch, saying the 1988 order was based on a law that came into effect in 1987 while Mr. Welch had committed the offenses in 1986. (Reuters)



A first at Vatican — Arpad Goncz meeting with Pope John Paul II on Thursday. It was the first time that a Hungarian president had visited the Vatican.

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Thursday

STRASBOURG: Prime Minister Maris Gailis of Latvia signs membership agreements as Latvia officially joins the Council of Europe.

BRUSSELS: EU competition officials from each member state will consider whether Mercedes-Benz's proposed takeover of busmaker Kaessbrohrer should be allowed.

BEIRUT: A European delegation meets with President Elias Hrawi of Lebanon and other government officials. Sources: Agence Europe, Bloomberg.

Report on Perils of Pasta Causes Italians to Choke

ROME — The recent report that some dietary experts are reviewing the health benefits of pasta has met with outrage, derision and charges of disguised protectionism in Italy, where pasta is a source of national pride, culinary delight and export revenue.

A New York Times article, which began with the words "Rye-bye pasta," said some dietary experts were reviewing the health benefits of pasta and other starchy foods to a low-fat diet and now suspected they might contribute to obesity.

"Up to a very short time ago the Americans were singing the praises of the Mediterranean diet, which is based on carbohydrates," said Giuseppe Maratona, a specialist at the food studies center of the Catholic University of Rome.

"Now they're questioning carbohydrates, and especially pasta. They forget there are other carbohydrates in their diet, like potatoes, which have an even higher absorption rate," he said.

Employers Fight EU's Labor Proposals

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — European Union business executives appealed Thursday for a moratorium on EU labor and social legislation, but the call was quickly rebuffed by President Jacques Santer and his colleagues on the EU executive commission.

Zygmunt Tyszkiewicz, secretary-general of the EU employers' confederation, UNICE, urged the commission to scrap legislative proposals on parental leave, rights for part-time workers and employees posted

across EU borders, and sex discrimination, saying they would hurt competitiveness.

"Present circumstances make these directives quite out of line with the needs of today," Mr. Tyszkiewicz said after a meeting between confederation leaders and Mr. Santer.

A spokesman for Mr. Santer said he reiterated his attachment to Europe's model of social protection, and his desire to end Britain's exemption from most EU social legislation.

"Social policy is writ large with me," Mr. Santer told the executives, according to the spokesman.

A spokeswoman for Padraig Flynn, the employment commissioner, said the proposals were needed to harmonize labor standards within the EU single market, and added that the commission would push to have them adopted this year by majority vote among member states under the EU social protocol.

"They're scaremongering over nothing," the spokeswoman said.

The move by the employers' confederation irked commission officials, who say they have already shown themselves willing to work with industry.

Much of the commission's recent work, including Jacques Delors' white paper on jobs and competitiveness, incorporates business demands on payroll taxes and the labor market. Indeed, Mr. Tyszkiewicz said

the industrialists were satisfied that their calls for deregulation were heard at the meeting. "I think Mr. Santer is a person who understands our problems," he said.

The business executives also urged the commission to consult industry more often instead of regulating with a Brussels-knows-best attitude.

But commission officials said the employers' own perceptions were out of date.

Bomb Damages Corsica Site

AJACCIO, Corsica — A bomb exploded early Thursday in the Corsican city of Bastia, causing major damage to a waterworks, the police said. No one was hurt in the blast, and no one immediately claimed responsibility.

Swedish Submarine Alert? Only Minks

STOCKHOLM — It was the minks, they think.

In an embarrassing admission, Defense Ministry analysts say many signals detected by the navy's high-tech buoys — and thought to be foreign submarines — were just the sounds of swimming minks.

The report, coming after the military conceded that an animal had set off a submarine hunt in the Baltic Sea last spring, was leaked to the Dagens Nyheter newspaper and published Wednesday.

It said most of the suspicious sounds heard in the islands around Stockholm

since the end of the Cold War were minks and other mammals swishing and splashing as they searched for food.

Minks are plentiful on the islands. They usually feed on the surface, but sometimes dive for crayfish on the bottom.

Still, the military insists that they do not account for all the noises.

"We can't say that all the sounds from the buoy came from minks, or that all submarines are minks," the newspaper quoted Chief of Staff Owe Wiktorin as saying.

The Defense Ministry had no immediate comment on the report.

For nearly 15 years, the military has tracked evidence of intrusions, saying Soviet or other submarines were hiding in or crossing Swedish waters en route to the North Sea.

The effort started when a Soviet submarine ran aground outside a southern naval base in 1981. The navy, which noticed the submarine only after it was stranded, was determined not to be embarrassed again and began beefing up its defenses.

Still, in another incident, it detonated depth charges against a suspected intruder that turned out to be an underwater rock.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

From White to Bare-Faced, Just About Everybody Lies

Lies have short legs, as an old saying goes, but they do get around. A British psychologist, Richard Wiseman, has confirmed as much in a major poll.

Only one in four people surveyed denied having lied in the past day. A mere 12 percent said they never lied — and who knows if they're telling the truth. Mr. Wiseman found it worrying that most people are so bad at spotting others' lies, the German weekly Der Spiegel reports.

The main clues to prevarication, he says, come from the words people choose (are they evasive?), the way they deliver those words (hesitations or a choked voice are tell-tale signs), and their facial and body language (such as averting one's glance). Mr. Wiseman wanted to know how those signs play out over today's mass media.

So he taped Sir Robin Day, a political commentator, talking about his favorite movies. In one version Sir Robin lied throughout; in the other he told the truth. Both versions were printed in a London daily and aired on radio and

television. Readers, listeners and viewers were then asked which they thought was truthful.

The results: 73.4 percent of radio listeners and 64.2 percent of newspaper readers but only 51.8 percent of TV viewers could spot the truth.

Mr. Wiseman says some people think that eye contact makes one a convincing liar. But would-be liars, he says, would be "better advised simply to close their eyes and pay attention to their words." Another conclusion: If you want to lie to the masses, try TV.

Around Europe

How should a city handle young people who cover its walls and buildings with graffiti?

Berlin officials have opted for an iron-fisted approach. At 6 A.M. on Jan. 13, some 400 police raided 85 homes and 3 businesses in the Berlin area, looking for spray paint, graffiti magazines, posters and the like. The raids, coordinated by a newly formed investigative group called GIB ("Graffiti in Berlin"), were intended to make an impression on the estimated 12,000 Berlin "writers," as they call themselves. Not everyone was impressed. The home of one 14-year-old boy, Gregor, was visited by six policemen. He had been caught spray-painting a wall the year before. But the problem was long since resolved; the boy scrubbed the paint off himself. "They had no grounds for coming here," said the youth's angry father.

In Copenhagen, the national railway company has taken the opposite approach. After spending a fortune over the years cleaning graffiti from suburban trains, the rail authority has hired two graffiti regulars as consultants. They in turn will employ others to decorate trains, hopefully in suitably good taste.

The British Army's last 20 horses retired from active duty this week. Their last real service in combat came during World War I, when mounted cavalry were sent against entrenched gunners, with suicidal result. Since then, army horses have been relegated largely to patrol and to ceremonial duty. They will be replaced by all-terrain motorcycles, said the army, at a savings of £500,000 (\$775,000).

Talk about fast work... According to the Paris daily Liberation, a work crew on the Rue de Provence was seen on a recent morning painting stripes to indicate that the street had become a metered parking zone. Trucks were employed to hoist cars up while painters applied stripes beneath them. So far nothing new. But locals were astounded when, with the paint still wet, an "army" of light-blue-garbed meter readers swarmed in to ticket the cars, now illegally parked.

Brian Knowlton

IRA Suspends Talks When It Finds a Bug

BELFAST — Sinn Fein, the IRA's political wing, said it suspended talks with British officials Thursday after a suspected listening device was found in a room used by its negotiating team at Stormont Castle here.

The leader of the Sinn Fein delegation, Martin McGuinness, said his security experts detected a device after they carried out an electronic scan of the room.

Polish Nominee Voices Doubt on Job

WARSAW — Jozef Oleksy, the leftist government's nominee for prime minister, said on Thursday after an edgy meeting with President Lech Walesa that he had "not yet decided" to accept the job.

"I won't make a definite decision for seven days," Mr. Oleksy said as he left the meeting.

The governing coalition dropped Prime Minister Waldemar Pawlak on Tuesday under pressure from Mr. Walesa, who threatened to dissolve Parliament.

"One cannot say if President Walesa has accepted my candidacy," said Mr. Oleksy, a moderate former Communist and

leading member of the Democratic Left Alliance.

"I could detect a certain reticence on the president's part," added Mr. Oleksy, whose party shares power in the coalition with Mr. Pawlak's Peasants' Party.

According to the president's office, the two men discussed the country's "most pressing problems" during the 90-minute meeting. Mr. Walesa's first with Mr. Oleksy.

Mr. Oleksy's comments cast new doubts on the government after Mr. Pawlak's removal had appeared to pave the way for a solution to a crisis that has paralyzed Poland.

Mr. Walesa had been trying to get rid of Mr. Pawlak for

weeks, accusing the Peasants' Party of holding up moves toward a market economy. On Wednesday, the president said he was "not opposed" to Mr. Oleksy.

But Mr. Walesa had hoped the Democratic Left Alliance would nominate its leader, Alexander Kwasniewski, a rival of Mr. Walesa in the presidential elections to be held in the fall.

Mr. Walesa, who is trailing in the polls, apparently believed that the exercise of power would dent Mr. Kwasniewski's popularity before the election.

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INTERNATIONAL

Despite Objections, EU Delegates Talk With Palestinians

Reuters
JERUSALEM — A European Union delegation met Thursday with Palestinian officials in East Jerusalem despite Israeli objections.

A senior Palestinian official, Faisal Husseini, said the discussions had not focused on Palestinian self-rule, an issue that Israel has insisted must not be raised by officials of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Israeli-controlled East Jerusalem.

But by holding talks with Palestinian officials in East Jerusalem, the EU group, headed by the French foreign minister, Alain Juppé, effectively challenged a recent Israeli ban on Palestinian political activity in the city.

Palestinians view East Jerusalem as the capital of a future Palestinian state. Israel regards all of the city as its own "eternal, united capital," and fear that meetings like the one with the EU delegation legitimize the Palestinian presence in East Jerusalem.

After the hour-long meeting, Mr. Husseini said, "We discussed things related to the peace process in general terms, but subjects related to the Palestinian Authority will be discussed, I believe, in a forum in Gaza, and not in the Orient House," the PLO headquarters in Jerusalem.

None of the EU delegates talked to reporters outside the Orient House. Besides Mr. Juppé, the delegation was made up of Hans-Friedrich von Pötz of

Germany and Carlos Westendorp of Spain.

But one Palestinian delegate, Mahdi Abdul-Hadi, said the talks covered Palestinian elections and the Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank.

Elections and an accompanying Israeli redeployment are the subject of Israeli-PLO negotiations on expanding a self-rule agreement signed in 1993.

Israel's deputy foreign minister, Yossi Beilin, said Monday that Israel had asked the delegation not to visit the Orient House. But he said Israel reluctantly agreed to the talks when the EU agreed to make it a courtesy call and not to discuss Palestinian self-rule there.

Palestinians said the meeting covered bilateral Israeli-Arab peace talks and multilateral negotiations on economic development, disarmament and the environment. Palestinians also brought up Israel's closing of the West Bank, imposed after a suicide bombing killed 21 Israelis last month.

"The importance of the meeting is that it took place," said Ziad Abu Zayyad, a Palestinian negotiator. "The arrival of the troika at the Orient House is in our opinion very important because we are interested in maintaining the situation that existed before the Oslo peace agreement."

The Israelis stationed policemen outside the nearly 100-year-old building, which has come to symbolize the Palestinian political presence in Jerusalem.

MIDEAST: 'Real Crisis' Feared

Continued from Page 1

tens of thousands of Palestinians of their livelihoods. Mr. Rabin imposed the closure after a Jan. 22 suicide bombing that killed 21 Israelis and their two attackers.

Palestinians regard the closure as collective punishment and note that no one with valid working papers has committed a terrorist attack in recent years. But the Israeli police minister, Moshe Shahal, said Thursday that Israel's security improved during border closures because potential terrorists were unable to lose themselves among large crowds of Palestinians in Israel.

Mr. Arafat also sought Thursday to advance the promise — and past due — release of Palestinian prisoners from Israeli jails, the opening of a "safe passage" linking Gaza with the autonomous town of Jericho in the West Bank, and arrangements for the withdrawal of Israel's army from Arab population centers before elections.

Mr. Rabin, though unwilling to halt the negotiations, is not

prepared to move now on any of these subjects. Instead, he demanded that Mr. Arafat disarm the Palestinian opposition, prevent the staging of terror attacks from within the autonomous territories, and "pursue in a serious way those who have carried them out."

In Gaza, the Palestinian Authority has arrested nearly 100 radical opponents of the peace process since a drive-by shooting there killed an Israeli security guard this week. But Israeli officials note that Mr. Arafat has mounted similar crackdowns at least five times before after publicized incidents, and that not one of those arrested had been charged or tried for a crime.

"I think, objectively speaking, that things are getting worse and worse," said Sari Nusseibeh, a Palestinian academic. "We do have a major problem at the moment, in the sense that Arafat needs steps to be taken by Rabin, and Rabin on the other hand is restricted by what he considers to be a security imperative of not moving at all."

RUSSIA: A Victory Claim in Chechnya Rings Hollow

Continued from Page 1

commitment. In addition to resistance in Grozny itself, villages to the south are full of Chechen fighters. Russian officials expect more fighting in Gudermes, 35 kilometers east of Grozny, and in Shali, 25 kilometers to the southeast. Fighting continues around Argun, 20 kilometers miles east of Grozny, and in other, closer villages.

So the partisan war is just

beginning, and while the village battles and ambushes will get less news media attention, Chechnya is far from "normalized." The drain on the military will continue, and no Russian soldier is likely to feel very comfortable there for a long time to come.

In a larger institutional sense, says Pavel Y. Felgenhauer, military editor for Sevodnya newspaper, the army has been shown to be a mess: with low morale,



Jonas Savimbi, speaking with reporters, said UN peacekeepers could not "solve Angola's problems."

By Paul Taylor
 Washington Post Service

Savimbi Seems Resigned to Peace With Ascendant Foe

By Barbara Crossette
 New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The Security Council has voted unanimously to send a 7,000-member peacekeeping force to Angola, the largest operation in Africa since troops went to Somalia in 1993.

The Angola mission is a critical one for the United Nations because a previous effort to monitor an Angolan peace accord and conduct elections after a long civil war was undone in 1992 when fighting resumed shortly after the voting.

Last November in Lusaka, Zam-

bia, the Angolan government of President José Eduardo dos Santos and the rebel army UNITA, led by Jonas Savimbi, signed a new peace agreement.

On Wednesday, Angola's foreign minister, Venancio da Silva Moura, told the 15-member council that the success of the cease-fire that prevailed since then "leads us to believe that this time peace has come to stay."

The UN's Angola operation will cost about \$380 million a year, of which the United States would be assessed a third. Washington will not send troops, though the Clinton ad-

ministration will consider requests for logistical support.

Republican leaders in Congress have already offered support for the mission. Senator Jesse Helms, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and a strong anti-Communist, has consistently supported Mr. Savimbi and UNITA in its fight against the leftist government.

The first peacekeepers to be deployed in Angola will come from Brazil, India, Pakistan, Romania, Uruguay, and Zimbabwe. Under the resolution establishing the force, a limited number of observers will be sent initially to set up quartering cen-

ters for rebel soldiers as long as the cease-fire holds.

Infantry forces would follow, depending on regular assessments of progress made by Secretary-General Butros Butros Ghali, a condition strongly backed by the United States.

Part of the costs of the operation will be paid by Angola, a country rich in oil and diamonds. On Wednesday, Mr. de Moura pledged \$64 million, plus some material assistance.

South Africans to Stay Home
 South Africa said Thursday that it would not send troops to Angola as part of the UN peacekeeping force. Reuters reported from Johannesburg.

But it offered to help remove millions of land mines that are scattered across the country.

"It is very clear that South Africa will not send troops," said the spokesman for the Foreign Affairs Ministry, Jacques Malan.

South Africa is reluctant to commit its own forces because of its past involvement in Angola under apartheid governments that backed Mr. Savimbi's UNITA rebels.

KOHL: Chancellor and Clinton Back NATO Growth

Continued from Page 1

pressed "into a corner" over events in Chechnya.

Mr. Clinton said he and Mr. Kohl shared "a vision of European security that embraces a democratic Russia," and would continue to reassure Mr. Yeltsin that an expanded NATO would pose no threat to a democratic Russia.

At the same time, however, the president underscored his concern about the fighting in Chechnya by announcing that Washington will offer up to \$20 million in hu-

manitarian and refugee assistance in response to international requests for such aid.

"In our conversations we have both made clear our fears about the corrosive effect the conflict in Chechnya can have on democratic market-oriented reform in the Russian republic," the president said, speaking for himself and Mr. Kohl. "But the conflict has not changed the nature of our interests, namely that Russia's efforts to become a stable democratic nation must succeed."

The two leaders also discussed the situation in Bosnia and agreed that the Muslim-Croat federation should be strengthened as one foundation for an eventual peace agreement in Bosnia.

And on Iraq, Mr. Clinton said he and the German leader

were "in full agreement" that the United Nations should not lift sanctions on Baghdad until all conditions set forth in UN resolutions are met. France and Russia favor a less strict approach to Iraq.

The Clinton administration hopes Mr. Kohl will approve German participation in United Nations peacekeeping operations now that German courts have ruled that such a role is not constitutionally prohibited.

After discussions at the White House, Mr. Kohl was to meet at the Capitol with the newly elected Republican leadership in Congress, in addition to the minority Democrats, and with members for the international relations committees in the House and Senate.

Those meetings were to be followed by a black-tie state dinner at the White House.

SWIM: New French Hero

Continued from Page 1

shark drew up to his leg with its jaws agape.

"I did not even have time to reach for my stun gun," he said. "I just kicked him as hard as I could in the nose, which is its most sensitive part."

Despite such brushes with danger, Mr. Delage says he was enraptured by much of the beauty around him. He discovered the joys of swimming in rhythm along with a school of fish.

As he arrived on the beach in Barbados, exhausted and somewhat disoriented, Mr. Delage said the principal joy of his trip had been learning "how man can find peace and contentment in the milieu of the ocean and marine life."

IRAQ: An Appeal to Conscience

Continued from Page 1

is permitted to import food and medicine but cannot afford to meet its needs without access to oil revenues.

Although forecasts of famine have proved exaggerated, conditions have deteriorated over the last year, following the exhaustion of prewar stocks of food and spare parts and goods looted from Kuwait, UN officials said. Hospital pediatric wards reportedly go without X-rays and antibiotics, malnutrition is widespread, and many middle-class Iraqis are reduced to selling family heirlooms and appliances to make ends meet in a country where rocketing inflation has reduced the average government salary to the equivalent of \$4 a month.

More than four years into the embargo, this once-lively capital is dreary, crime-ridden and threadbare. Its parks are unkempt and heaped with trash, its intersections patrolled by children begging for handouts.

The palpable evidence of human suffering has created a dilemma for UN aid workers, who sometimes clash with UN officials responsible for enforcing the sanctions. The UN Food and Agriculture Organization, for example, has been rebuffed in its efforts to import insecticide and spare engines for crop-dusting helicopters, according to the FAO representative, Amir Abdalla Khalil.

At the same time, the sanctions do not appear to have weakened the grip on power of the regime and its Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party loyalists, who continue to be shielded from their harshest effects, and who seem eager to prove it by building several new palaces, such as the gleaming marble edifice on the banks of the Tigris that is visible to motorists passing on a busy expressway. Iraqi officials say it is a guest house for visiting heads of state.

More significantly, diplomats said, the government appears to have consolidated control over its restive Shiite Muslim population. They cite as evidence the resumption of large pilgrimages of Shiites from Pakistan and India to the

holy shrines at Najaf and Karbala, centers of the intense but short-lived Shiite rebellion that followed the 1991 Gulf War.

Last month, the regime marked the fourth anniversary of the war's opening with characteristic bluster, promising "no retreat" from the United States and its allies and papering the city with banners celebrating "the mother of all battles."

But in practice, Iraq appears to be avoiding steps that could antagonize the Security Council.

The government has cooperated, for example, in the installation of an elaborate monitoring system — now in the testing phase — to ensure that the country does not embark on programs to develop weapons of mass destruction.

Also, over the last several weeks, Iraq's military has shown an "improvement" in its attitude toward the release of information on past efforts to develop biological weapons, one of the biggest unresolved mysteries still faced by UN weapons inspectors, according to Goren Wallen, the retired Swedish admiral who directs the UN monitoring facility here.

Diplomats also count it a sign of progress that despite its long history of animosity toward Israel, Iraq has passed up opportunities to disrupt implementation of the peace accord between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Iraq is trying to broaden its international contacts, both to win support for easing of the sanctions and to prepare for when it can once again do business with the outside world.

The government is exploring the resumption of telephone links with several Gulf states, according to one envoy, and it courts foreign trade delegations. News that France will soon open an interest section here under the Romanian flag was greeted with jubilation. Iraqi officials also have been heartened by reports of a planned visit by businessmen from Britain, which has backed the hard U.S. line on sanctions.

FULBRIGHT: Senator, Ever Wary of Power, Dies

Continued from Page 1

berta Waugh, was a newspaper columnist.

An excellent scholar, the boy enrolled at the university when he was 15.

After his father died, in 1923, he dropped out of college to help with the family's soft-drink and lumber businesses. When he returned to the university, a professor suggested he apply for a Rhodes Scholarship. He was accepted, and after his graduation in 1925 he spent three years studying modern history at Oxford.

In 1942, Mr. Fulbright was elected to Congress in a campaign that emphasized the need to win World War II and establish a successor to the League of Nations.

On April 5, 1943, he won adoption of what became known as the Fulbright Resolution, which began the process that gave birth to the United Nations.

In 1944, Mr. Fulbright entered a four-way contest for nomination to the Senate and won by a substantial margin, beating a bitter rival in the bargain.

And two years later, Presi-



J. William Fulbright, who said he learned not to trust statements by government.

dent Truman signed the law that created the Fulbright exchange fellowships. In the years since, the number of Americans sent abroad and foreigners brought to the United States to study under the plan has reached 200,000.

The president had insisted that the bombing would end the war. As it dragged on, Mr. Fulbright came to believe that he had been deceived. "The biggest lesson I learned from Vietnam," he said later, "is not to trust government statements. I had no idea until then that you could not rely on government statements."

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MOSCOW — Four people were killed and 11 injured on Thursday when two trains collided about 270 kilometers (170 miles) southwest of Moscow, the Itar-Tass news agency said.

This prestigious conference will assess the new developments in France following the Presidential elections. Key members of the new government will be featured in addition to business, financial and government leaders from around the world.

THE NEW FRANCE: Implications for Global Business

THE SENATE, PARIS
 OCTOBER 16-17, 1995

Herald Tribune

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BOOKS

KAREN HORNEY:

A Psychoanalyst's Search for Self-Understanding
By Bernard J. Paris. 270 pages.
\$30. Yale University Press.

Reviewed by
Diane Middlebrook

KAREN HORNEY (1885-1952) disliked being a woman, so she adopted the ways of the men around her. She studied medicine in her native Germany, then took up psychoanalysis, becoming a founding member of the Berlin Psychoanalytic Institute in 1920. Scandalous behavior repeatedly landed her in trouble. She disputed with Freud and with her own analyst, Karl Abraham, fundamental issues in Freud's theory of femininity (Horney wrote briskly that if we "free our minds from this masculine mode of thought, nearly all the problems of feminine psychology take on a different appearance"). She conducted numerous affairs during her marriage; after divorcing her husband and emigrating to the United States in her late 40s, she was forced to resign from another institute, where she had seduced and abandoned a number of her male student analysts. But her career was an immense success anyway, and all of her books are still in print, more than 40 years after her death.

Bernard J. Paris wants to show that Horney was a woman ahead of her time. He argues that Horney is one of the most undervalued psychoanalytic thinkers of this century — that professional brilliance enabled her to theorize in profoundly original writings the conflicts she was condemned by her character flaws to act out disastrously in life.

Most significant to Paris's argument are the personal journals in which Horney kept track of her own struggles against conformity and later against depression. Horney began writing a diary at age 13 and kept up the practice until she was 26. Her adolescent diaries, published in 1980, convey a precocious gift for self-analysis and surprising clarity about her appetites (maybe surprising only because the record of what adolescents really think about is pretty sparse). Rebellions against conventional femininity show up right away. Her father resented paying for a girl's education, and she worried about fulfilling her dreams of

becoming a doctor. She seethed over her mother's preferential treatment of a brother and over her mother's coldness toward Karen's first boyfriend, who was Jewish. She mocked her own propensity for serial infatuations with teachers. "Yes, I confess it honestly — I am a stupid *Backfisch* (adolescent girl) with my eternal crushes." She sought mental sexual liberation by reading erotic literature, and imagined herself as a prostitute.

Paris connects Horney's youthful confidence in the authenticity of her own experience with her later distinction as an analyst. "Not surprisingly," he comments, "Horney came to feel it to be her given task to understand female psychology: to explore the differences between men and women and the disturbances in relationships between the sexes from the woman's perspective." She had a personal stake in making psychoanalytic theory less threatening to her dignity and more useful as a tool of self-exploration and growth. Her work would focus not on the infantile origins of neurosis but on the function of the patient's defenses. Horney saw the goal of analysis as restoring to the individual the spontaneity crushed under the burden of neurotic anxieties. And she shrewdly saw many of those anxieties as products of the assignment of women to categorical social inferiority.

This book is not a biography, but makes extensive use of newly available materials to establish specific links between Horney's professional writings and her personal experiences. Though Paris writes lucid expository prose, the book is not easy going for a reader unfamiliar with the biographical information it challenges and amplifies.

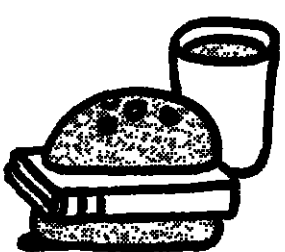
Given its emphasis on the practical aspects of Horney's thought, it is not surprising that this book comes most to life in the brief appendix, where Paris discusses the uses he has made, as a literary critic, of Horney's insights. In just a few pages, he makes a strong case for his unpopular opinion that the study of literature needs its psychoanalysts. Few readers of his explanations will fail to be impressed by what Paris shows them about their own defensive practices as readers — and without using a syllable of jargon, at that.

Diane Middlebrook, author of "Anne Sexton: A Biography," wrote this for *The Washington Post*.

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Jean-Claude Van Damme, action film star, is reading, "Songs My Mother Taught Me," the autobiography of Marlon Brando.

"The man's a genius. It's incredible for me to read that he often didn't even bother to learn his lines. I think he should be more disciplined about eating all that junk food though." (Marcelle Katz, *IHT*)



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IN the diagramed deal, North and South climbed to four no-trump as shown. North was too strong to bid three clubs, but he might have considered three hearts.

South's four no-trump was a sign-off, and West led a heart. He won with dummy's jack, and correctly resisted the temptation to cash the club ace. In-

stead, he led the spade queen, and when that was allowed to win, continued with the jack.

West won this and persevered with a heart. Dummy won with the ace, and another spade was won by West. That player led his last heart, and South took two tricks in the suit to reach this tricky ending:

| NORTH | | | |
|---------------|---------|-----|-------------|
| ♠ Q J 10 9 | ♥ — | ♦ — | ♣ A K J 9 8 |
| ♠ A J 2 | ♥ — | ♦ — | ♣ — |
| ♠ — | ♥ — | ♦ — | ♣ — |
| WEST | | | |
| ♠ A K 8 6 | ♥ 5 2 | ♦ — | ♣ — |
| ♠ 10 5 4 | ♥ 8 8 6 | ♦ — | ♣ — |
| ♠ 9 7 5 4 3 2 | ♥ — | ♦ — | ♣ — |
| EAST (D) | | | |
| ♠ — | ♥ — | ♦ — | ♣ — |
| ♠ — | ♥ — | ♦ — | ♣ — |
| ♠ — | ♥ — | ♦ — | ♣ — |
| SOUTH | | | |
| ♠ 7 4 3 | ♥ — | ♦ — | ♣ — |
| ♠ K Q 7 3 | ♥ — | ♦ — | ♣ — |
| ♠ A Q 10 6 | ♥ — | ♦ — | ♣ — |
| ♠ 8 4 | ♥ — | ♦ — | ♣ — |

North and South were vulnerable.

The bidding:

| East | South | West | North |
|------|-------|------|-------|
| Pass | Pass | Pass | 1♠ |
| Pass | 1♥ | Pass | 1♠ |
| Pass | 2NT | Pass | 4♠ |
| Pass | 4NT | Pass | Pass |

West led the heart four.

South led a club, planning to duck, but changed his mind when West threw a diamond. South won in dummy and led the spade winner.

East was helpless. If he threw a diamond, a low club would endplay him. And if he threw a club, any play from dummy would succeed.

War Revives Ecuador Leader

Country Unites Behind Nationalist President

By James Brooke
New York Times Service

QUITO, Ecuador — Over the last half-century, a quarrel with Peru over a strip of Amazon border has inspired Ecuadorians to produce about 500 books on the subject — about 10 volumes per contested mile.

So, when President Sixto Durán Ballén ordered his soldiers two weeks ago to resist Peruvian attacks, it was as if the 73-year-old leader had been reborn, invigorated by a magical nationalism.

Gone were memories of an infirm politician who spent most of November in a Washington hospital, prompting his enemies back home to plant stories of his death on local radio stations.

Instead, Mr. Durán Ballén could be seen daily on the whitewashed balcony of the Spanish-colonial presidential palace here. Energetically pumping the air with his right fist, he led crowds in rhythmic chants of "Not One Step Back!"

Gone were the tear gas-tainted memories of opposition to his free-market changes of the last two years — a national protest by Indians, three general strikes and recurrent strikes by state oil, telephone and electricity workers determined to block privatizations.

On Tuesday night, flag-waving crowds lined streets to welcome the president home from a diplomatic tour of South America. It was hard to remember that only six weeks ago, "Sixto" dolls were the hottest sellers among the effigies that Ecuadorians burn New Year's Eve in a traditional protest against politicians.

"Physically and politically, Sixto has revived," said Benjamin Ortiz Brennan, editor of *Hoy*, an influential newspaper in this capital. "At the beginning of December it seemed that he was going to die or resign. But Ecuador is a nation

wounded in its dignity. It is a nation with a defeat complex."

A \$500 million war-tax bill sailed through Ecuador's Congress this week, normally one of Latin America's most divided legislatures. Controlling only 9 of its 77 seats, Mr. Durán Ballén has watched Congress impeach or force the resignation of four cabinet ministers since September.

With a chance to restore the national honor, few Ecuadorians worry, at least publicly, that the border conflict between two poor countries is costing each side an estimated \$10 million a day. From islanders on the Galápagos to Indian tribes in the Amazon, thousands of Ecuadorians suddenly have been unified by the challenge of a rematch with Peru.

Standing up to Lima seems to offer collective therapy for national psychic damage caused by the loss of half of Ecuador's territory to Peru in a 1941 war. Though only a small fraction of this nation of 11 million people is old enough to remember the war, it still resonates in this normally placid nation.

Having basked in the nationalist fountain of youth, Mr. Durán Ballén may now be its political prisoner.

Across the border, he faces Alberto Fujimori, a politician who is equally determined to declare "victory."

Peru's president is seeking re-election in a vote two months from now.

Some analysts fret about possible parallels with South America's last border war. Argentina's government collapsed after its army was defeated in the 1982 invasion of the Falkland Islands.

Although Ecuador's president has cut inflation in half and has boosted economic growth in the last two years, a battlefield defeat could cut short his presidential mandate and shake Ecuador's 15-year-old democracy.



Ecuadorian troops unloading supplies. The fighting is said to cost Quito \$10 million a day.



HENRY HAMPTON

ARTS AND HUMANITIES

His documentaries have been called "history as poetry." In films such as *Eyes on the Prize* and *America's War on Poverty*, he has shed new light on the past and provided inspiration for the future.

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GEOFFREY CANADA

THE HUMAN CONDITION

Raised in poverty, he studied at Harvard and returned to the inner city to nurture and protect children at home, at school and in the streets. Because of his leadership, programs such as PeaceMakers, Beacon Schools and the Harlem Freedom Schools have become national models of hope and caring.

HEROES WALK AMONG US.



AMBASSADOR JAMES GOODBY
PUBLIC POLICY

For four decades under nine Presidents, he has been a quiet man in the high stakes arena of nuclear arms control. Today he continues to make our world safer as chief negotiator for agreements to limit weapons proliferation and to dismantle nuclear weapons still in the former Soviet Union.

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PAUL AND ANNE EHRLICH
THE ENVIRONMENT

For 30 years, these authors, educators and scientists have challenged us to confront issues such as population growth, use of natural resources and biodiversity. The solutions they have offered have been provocative, creative and humane.



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EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

A Truce in Washington

The political realignment in Washington has produced no more curious or encouraging relationship than the tentative partnership between Secretary of State Warren Christopher and Senator Jesse Helms, the Republican chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. It cannot last, given the implacable policy differences that divide the two, and Mr. Helms' penchant for reckless speech. But, contrary to predictions of confrontation and stalemate, Mr. Christopher and Mr. Helms have managed to maintain a surprisingly productive truce.

For those who like Washington as theater, the show of cooperation in the committee hearing room has been delicious. Like two 19th-century gentlemen headed for a duel but determined to sustain the decorum of an elegant dinner party, they have practically fallen over one another to be solicitous. When one hearing extended beyond the appointed hour, Mr. Helms apologized profusely and Mr. Christopher replied, "Senator, my policy with this committee is to stay as long as you want me."

At hearings closely watched by foreign governments for signs of division in U.S. foreign policy, the cooperative climate has been helpful in itself. More significant has been the collaboration between the two men. Setting aside doubts about the START-2 arms reduction treaty, Mr. Helms recently opened the way for Senate approval of this vital agreement that will reduce American and Russian nuclear arsenals to between 3,000 and 3,500 warheads by 2003 and ban intercontinental missiles with multiple warheads. Before North Korea hesitated to go ahead with a

key part of the deal to end its nuclear weapons program, Mr. Helms had muted his opposition to the American plan. Both men deserve credit. Mr. Helms is up to mischief in other areas, like his proposed legislation to limit homosexuals in the federal government who want to form employee associations. But at least for the moment he seems to recognize that the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee cannot obstruct anything, or pop off on national security issues the way he did last year when he questioned President Bill Clinton's fitness to be commander in chief and called Israeli-Syrian peace talks a "fraud."

Mr. Christopher has cleared his calendar of most foreign trips this winter to concentrate on diplomacy with Mr. Helms and other Republican lawmakers, helping prevent party differences from paralyzing foreign policy. Sooner or later the duel will come. Mr. Christopher has already made one tactical sacrifice, withdrawing Robert Pastor as nominee for ambassador to Panama after Mr. Helms made clear that he would block approval. Mr. Helms has not backed off from his caustic opposition to foreign aid, American participation in United Nations peacekeeping, and assistance to Russia. Mr. Christopher intends to fight for all three, and should.

When combat flares, other committee Republicans like Richard Lugar and Nancy Kassebaum should make sure that Mr. Helms does not renew his destructive behavior of last fall. Until then, Washington should savor this unlikely peace.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Hitting Rogue Missiles

A surge of political energy has been imparted to the idea of missile defense by the new Republican majority in Congress. But the energy has yet to be translated into a well thought-out program. No showing has been made that the Clinton administration needs to change course.

The administration, following its predecessor, has been working up a capability for local or theater defense against rogue-state missiles. It intends in this decade to deploy a follow-on to the Patriots that the United States fired at Iraqi Scuds in the Gulf War. Further, by the end of the decade it means to be ready to deploy in a few years a "thin" defense of the national territory, if there is reason. So far there isn't. Of the two possible threats, Russia has de-targeted the United States and China has never targeted it. Some Republicans speak of reviving Ronald Reagan's plan for a space-based missile defense against a huge Soviet strategic threat — "star wars." But the political steam behind it is measurably less than the steam behind an accelerated program for a national or continental defense against rogue-state missiles. The problem there is that no rogue state has in hand or in prospect the long-range missiles that such a program would counter.

And the cost would be in the "tens of billions," says the Pentagon. By its reading, the administration's favored theater missile defense, the Theater High Altitude Area Defense system, is permitted under the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty with Moscow. But a dispute lingers over how to draw the line between permitted and unpermitted defenses. Some Republicans would have the United States simply assert its position. The administration has chosen to negotiate the issue.

The degree of Russian-American agreement on treaty interpretation already reached will cover American work on theater defense for 18 months, but more agreement is needed and it is sticky going. The treaty "clarification" that would be needed to authorize a grander national missile defense — a defense that Washington is years away from deciding on — is down the road.

While it remains a global power, and within the limits of technological and financial sense, the United States must be able to protect forces that it sends on distant missions, and also to protect allies. There lies the irreducible rationale for an effective theater missile defense.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

A General for the CIA

Director of central intelligence used to be one of Washington's most coveted jobs, a critical command position on the front lines of the Cold War. But no longer. Indeed, President Bill Clinton must have envied those days as he searched for someone to take the job overseeing a troubled Central Intelligence Agency and a constellation of other espionage organizations, all becalmed in the aftermath of the Cold War. Several good candidates turned down the daunting but essential business of overhauling the intelligence services and their \$28 billion annual budget.

The man who ultimately accepted, Michael Carns, a retired Air Force general, is a sound choice, with the potential to be a distinguished one. General Carns, who served as vice chief of staff for the Air Force and is a graduate of Harvard Business School, brings extensive management experience to the job. He could provide what the CIA desperately needs — a strong executive to pull the agency together after the trauma of the Aldrich Ames case, the most serious American espionage betrayal of the Cold War.

General Carns' lack of background in intelligence work can be an advantage, contrary to complaints heard from veteran operatives that the CIA's special culture cannot be understood by outsiders. That insular culture, particularly entrenched in the operations directorate, which manages spies, is one of the agency's biggest problems. General Carns must change it, or will defeat him as it did James Woolsey, the last intelligence director.

The main question about General Carns is whether he has the imagination and leadership qualities to steer the intelligence agencies on a new course. He showed

encouraging signs of unconventional thinking at the Pentagon, where he challenged traditional Air Force programs and proposed a new, money-saving system for maintaining airplanes. In his new job he should get an important assist from an independent commission, headed by former Defense Secretary Les Aspin, that is just beginning a comprehensive review of American intelligence operations.

The real test of the next director is whether he can take the commission's recommendations, add his own ideas and work with Congress to reinvent the CIA and its fellow agencies. The test for Mr. Clinton is making sure the job gets done.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

The Cost of Angolan Peace

After a crushing failure in Somalia, and having equivocated, to disastrous effect, over Rwanda and Liberia, the United Nations has now given itself the resources to make its peace mission in Angola a success. Because it had stunted before on resources in Angola, where it had maintained a presence since 1988, the UN was forced to pull back at the end of 1992, following Jonas Savimbi's refusal to accept the results of elections. Nine countries have now volunteered to send peacekeeping contingents. Their sudden readiness to help is not unrelated to the wealth of a country rich in oil and diamonds. In any case, the UN wants to restore its image on the African continent. And it is ready to make the necessary investment.

—Le Monde (Paris).

Let's Get Together to Halt the Unraveling of Society

By Batros Butros Ghali

The writer is secretary-general of the United Nations.

UNITED NATIONS, New York — In less than a month, heads of state and government from every part of the planet will meet at the World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen. They will address a crisis that would have been unimaginable a decade ago: the unraveling of society.

Here is an opportunity to rethink the welfare state and poverty-reduction strategies in developing countries.

— ultimately the whole world — as much as any weapon of mass destruction. The danger signs are everywhere. At a time of unprecedented material progress and economic prosperity, more than a billion people — one in five — live in crushing poverty, and rising population pressures, disease and dwindling resources. Jobs in almost every country —

in some cases whole industries — are vanishing in a rush of global economic and technological change. For many, real wages are declining. Social services are eroding. Crime, terrorism, drug trafficking and abuse have become everyday features of modern life.

At the same time, disputes rooted in political, economic, ethnic, tribal and environmental factors are triggering carnage and chaos in several parts of the world — and diverting the international community's resources into costly peacekeeping operations.

Governments alone cannot control the causes of social dislocation and alienation. Yet they have to face their consequences. Ordinary people hold governments responsible for joblessness, for economic and social insecurity, for poor housing and inadequate social services. The resulting situations are tailor-made for demagogues, and for organized crime.

The United Nations was founded 50 years ago to ensure the territorial security

of member states. But in the last several years only a tiny fraction of the conflicts around the world have involved outside aggressors. What is now under siege is something different: the security of people in their homes, jobs and communities.

This erosion of personal security is making people profoundly pessimistic. Many no longer see the prospect of better times. There is a rising sense of cynicism not only about political processes but about the efficacy of democracy itself.

For the poor, in particular, there is rising bitterness and frustration over the widening gap between haves and have-nots.

The exclusion of citizens — and entire nations — from resources, technology and knowledge has brought increasingly aggressive responses.

Unemployment, poverty and social disintegration face societies everywhere. Each contains features unique to every country and region. Yet none of them, it is increasingly apparent, can be met except through international cooperation.

The World Summit for Social Development, from March 6 to 12, will provide a forum for leaders to make a conceptual breakthrough — to go beyond armed territorial security toward enhancing

human well-being through development. The summit is an opportunity for government, citizens' groups, business leaders and other representatives of civil society to focus attention on these critical issues, to share information, ideas and experiences, and to frame goals and stimulate action on shared problems.

Specific objectives of the Copenhagen summit should include significantly reducing the proportion of people living in absolute poverty, with special attention to the least developed countries, particularly those of sub-Saharan Africa; creating new forms of productive employment and sustainable livelihoods; and reducing disparities among income classes, sexes, ethnic groups, geographical regions and nations.

The World Summit for Social Development is the first major international gathering convened by the United Nations to make poverty, unemployment and social disintegration a principal focus. It is a priceless opportunity for leaders to rethink the policies and objectives of the welfare state model in industrialized countries, and of poverty-reduction strategies in developing countries.

International Herald Tribune

So Doctors Without Borders Is Leaving the Rwanda Refugee Camps

By Alain Destexhe

The writer is secretary-general of the international relief group Doctors Without Borders.

BRUSSELS — How can physicians continue to assist Rwandan refugees when by doing so they are also supporting killers? That is the ethical dilemma that has forced Doctors Without Borders (*Médecins sans frontières*) to decide to withdraw from all camps in Zaire and Tanzania, starting with the one at Kibumba, Zaire.

The Rwandan refugees, most of whom are ethnic Hutu, have not fled from persecution or famine. They were terrorized into the exodus by their Hutu-led government last summer after its military defeat. Disease came only after they were in the camps. An international relief effort saved tens of thousands of lives during a cholera epidemic in Goma, Zaire. The camps have turned into

prisons. The Hutu who led the genocidal campaign against Tutsi civilians last spring are now holding hundreds of thousands of refugees hostage while they plot their counterattack against the new government in Rwanda.

They have created a miniature Rwanda in the camps — refugees are organized in groups according to the regions and villages they come from. Any dissenting voices are quickly silenced. Our volunteers have stood by helplessly as refugees were kidnapped or even hacked to death.

International aid is the key to the Hutu leaders' efforts to re-

establish a registration program to make sure that food supplies match the real needs. Some aid agencies claimed this as a major victory, but it does little good as long as the murderers remain in control.

The only hope of breaking their grip is an international force to police the camps, as many aid organizations have requested. But Batros Butros Ghali, the United Nations secretary-general, says Western countries have refused to provide troops.

More than 500,000 people, mostly Tutsi, were slaughtered in less than two months last year, and if Rwanda is ever to return to stability it will need a contemporary version of the Nuremberg trials. Yet the United Nations has offered only a slow-moving

international tribunal. Legal proceedings against some of those who ordered the massacres have been initiated in France and Belgium, but all proceedings are being blocked or delayed.

The humanitarian crisis in the camps has been over for some time. Despite the diversion of food by the militias, Rwandan refugees are better fed in the camps than most Africans, although they are completely dependent on foreign aid.

Thus agencies such as ours are caught in a lose-lose situation. Either we continue being reluctant warmongers, or we withdraw from the camps, leaving the refugee populations to the mercy of their killers.

The New York Times

Algiers Has to Give the Moderates a Chance, and a Reason, to Emerge

By William Zartman

PARIS — The murderous explosion on Jan. 30 in the center of Algiers shows more than ever the need to pursue dialogue. But it should be very clear what dialogue is being pursued. What is needed is not a dialogue of surrender but a dialogue that separates the moderates from the murderers and brings together the forces of the country that favor a broadly based political system.

Such a process was attempted by the Algerian government last fall and by the *Sant'Egidio* Roman Catholic community in Rome in November and January. The collapse of both efforts shows that such a strategy requires patience and persistence.

An Algerian scholar friend recently reacted to the horrors perpetrated by the Armed Islamic Group by exclaiming, in dismay, "It's not Islamic." Such dismay has split earlier support for the Islamic movement, as it has split its leaders. One of the biggest mistakes in dealing with any insurgency is to impute to it a unity it never had, thereby creating a self-fulfilling prophecy.

The longer a rebel movement is unsuccessful in its bid for power, the greater the chance of a split

over tactics. Religious and ideological movements are even more prone to internal splits.

The Islamicist movement in Algeria is no exception. It was born in controversy in 1991, over the proper tactics authorized by the

The longer a rebellion is unsuccessful, the greater the chance of a split over tactics.

religion; one wing sought to win power by elections while another resorted to general strikes and attacks on military installations.

Today, more than three years after the aborted elections, the banned Islamic Salvation Front has no control over the Armed Islamic Group or Islamic Salvation Army, which in turn have no control over the many contending groups that settle their accounts in the name of Islam.

The Armed Islamic Group underwent an internal struggle in October to select its new emir. It

posed impossible conditions to accepting the broad platform negotiated by the Islamic Salvation Front, among other political parties, under the aegis of the *Sant'Egidio* community.

Splits and rivalries do not mean diminished violence, desperation and bravado — to the contrary. Rival leaders seek to capture the flag of the movement by emerging as the most spectacularly impressive tactician; the Christmas hijacking of the Air France Airbus and the Algiers bomb explosion testify to this.

But they begin to ask whether half a loaf would not be better, less costly and less risky than a fight to the bloody finish. The Islamicist revolution is in angry pieces. A successful policy must play on those pieces.

In this situation, the best strategy for the government is to strengthen its own integrity and give opposing moderates a chance and a reason to emerge.

That chance and reason are offered through negotiations, such as those begun in Rome. The state itself cannot be part of those negotiations, but the government

should welcome them (as it has not, yet), and, in the absence of a government party, the army should participate in them (as it has not, yet).

The negotiations to end the civil war in Mozambique, which *Sant'Egidio* also sponsored, offer a good parallel. But Algeria has two special problems that complicate its case.

One is the fact that the conflict in Algeria is not just over party platforms and participation; it is civilizational. The debate is long and deep. But it comes down to the fact that the Islamicist movement does represent a part of the population (nearly 25 percent at the last electoral test in 1991) and some of that part at least needs to be coopted into the political system. There is risk in this strategy, but its only alternative is the certainty of surrender.

The other problem is that the government in Algeria is plagued by illegitimacy and ineffectiveness. Algeria is in a state of collapse. So was Mozambique. Thus, while attempting to provide internal security for its population, the government must take measures to broaden its own social base and restore its legitimacy.

This means, along with vigorous action against the militants, effective socioeconomic policies, and political cooperation and power-sharing with the secular parties of the opposition.

The government would be better advised to enter into sincere dialogue with the parties over the exercise of political power than to proceed with its plan to hold elections in six months without assuring the parties' participation.

The parties have been reluctant to collaborate with the military government, fearing to be tarnished by the association. They would prefer to see it eliminated before leaving their comfortable spot in the opposition. But they make a dangerous mistake if they think they will have any chance if the Islamicists come to power.

The government has the duty to provide law and order for its citizens, although not through the indiscriminate reprisals it is now conducting. It also has the duty to get food to the cities at affordable

prices and provide jobs and housing for its youth.

This two-handed policy requires a similar double policy from the external supporters of a modernizing, secular Algeria. Unconditional support of the current government is not sufficient, for it provides no remedy to the underlying illegitimacy of a tired state that is the basic cause of the Islamicist appeal.

Policies of bet-hedging, of "noninterference" (as recently announced by Paris and Washington), of currying favor with the Islamic Salvation Front or of deploring the inadequacies of both sides are equally fruitless. They weaken the state and favor the advent of a militant Islamicist regime that — like those of Iran and Sudan — has no basis for friendship with the West and is publicly opposed to democracy.

It was, after all, the constant engagement — not the "noninterference" — of leading world powers over more than four years in the earlier *Sant'Egidio* process that kept it moving and brought peace to Mozambique.

The international conference proposed by President François Mitterrand might be too public a forum — the Algerians are more sensitive in such matters than were the Mozambicans — but it could serve to coordinate Western pressures and to awaken a tighter control over arms flow through Europe to the Islamicists.

But if the regime does not encourage efforts to seek out moderates from among the Islamicists, separating them from the militant radicals, and broaden its own base of legitimacy within the population, it will follow the same path as the government that faced the previous revolution, in 1962, and be obliged to negotiate only its surrender. The Algerian people, and the Western world, too, will suffer deeply.

The writer, director of the African and Conflict Management programs at the School of Advanced International Studies of Johns Hopkins University, is currently professor at the Institute of Political Studies in Paris. He contributed this comment to the Herald Tribune.

The Yugoslav Solution Is Yugoslavia

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — French Foreign Minister Alain Juppé has called for yet another high-level international conference on Bosnia, which he describes as a "last chance scenario for everyone." The U.S. State Department is hesitant. The spokeswoman said there was "a very clear consensus that something needs to be done," but a conference would have to be "very well prepared."

On and on, around and around — a Croatian ultimatum to the United Nations that could bring a big new war on its territory in April; expiry of the Jimmy Carter-arranged more or less Russian cease-fire by May; insistence by Senate Majority leader Bob Dole on the United States unilaterally lifting the arms embargo then. The winter has been a bit of a relief for Sarajevo, but the robins of spring promise renewed hell.

In a remarkable series of interviews with fighters at the front, Le Monde's correspondent Remy Ourden reports that they expect the war to go on indefinitely although it makes no sense to them. Some even want that to happen. He quotes Goran, a Bosnian Serb: "We can only restore a life together if we go back to the old Yugoslavia."

And worst of all, he quotes Damir, a 26-year-old Serb born in Pale, now the capital of the Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic. "All I know how to do is to make war... If we kill every Muslim on the planet, we'll have to declare war on other people, so we can go on fighting... There's no hatred at the front, we're just crazy. My job is to kill. We've all been dead for three years. My buddies and I love Russian roulette, but we

put three bullets in the magazine instead of one. Next time I'll put there's no more fear."

The diplomats come nowhere because they offer no incentive for peace, nothing but chopping up the maps into smaller and smaller bits. The UN troops are called peacekeepers on the assumption that it is enough to ask the fighters politely to stop, that they have just been waiting for the chance, that what comes next can be worked out later. The "international community" has run out of ideas.

Except for one, which it has not thought of trying but which some Yugoslavs have been arguing for, all these bloody years. It is that, after all, the only solution to Yugoslavia is Yugoslavia, a confederation looser than the old federation but still linked together.

That is what Slovenia and Croatia kept seeking until they gave up in 1991 and proclaimed independence, bringing war with Serbs. It can provide the framework for resolving the fragmentation of Bosnia, giving Bosnian Serbs ties to Serbia and Bosnian Croats ties to Croatia, and giving Serbs in Croatia and Croats in Serbia ties to their own countries.

It is an idea that Boris Vukobrat, a Serb born in Croatia and married to a Muslim, has been urging for some time, with increasingly vocal support from people in all the former Yugoslav republics. It is based on a requirement for democracy and market economy in all constituent states, minority guarantees and local autonomy.

Mr. Vukobrat has worked out a detailed proposal and solid arguments, which I have explained in an article in the forthcoming issue of Foreign Policy magazine. It is an idea whose time has come because all the other ideas have proved unworkable and nefarious, and because it is the only one that answers the question: If the war is stopped, what then? Without any answer, the war won't stop.

Meanwhile, the Bosnian issue is eroding relations in Western Europe on which the continent's future depends, and complicating U.S. relations with both Europe and Russia at a particularly difficult moment. Current habit is to write hand, call a conference and say it can't go on. But it can, unless there is a serious proposal.

The war was foreseen and was not inevitable. It would have taken energetic, incisive diplomacy by the powers to head it off through this kind of new Yugoslavia solution, but nothing like what has been expended to no avail since war started.

It is not true that the former Yugoslavs have been killing each other for centuries, or that their state was some kind of artificial, unwanted construct. Those are excuses to reject responsibility for helping them find their way out of their quandary. They got themselves into it, and they have paid heavily, but nobody gains by leaving them there.

Mr. Juppé's conference will be useful, even urgent, provided it is to launch the idea of reconstituting Yugoslavia. Then the State Department will not have to mumble mindlessly that "something needs to be done."

Flora Lewis

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1895: Corea's Status

WASHINGTON — On the receipt of the annual calendar from the Chinese Legation, indicating that Corea was still under the control of China, the calendar was promptly returned with a formal notification to the Chinese Minister that Corea would be hereafter regarded by the U.S. government as an independent State.

1920: Monroe Doctrine

WASHINGTON — The Latin-American countries are watching with interest for the reply to the request by the Republic of San Salvador that the U.S. define the Monroe Doctrine, so that the Latin-American Republics will know what they are accepting if they join the League of Nations. The Note from San Salvador cites the vague terms of Article 21 of the League's Covenant, wherein

the Doctrine is mentioned, and concludes, "An interpretation of the scope of the Monroe Doctrine, necessary not only in the development of Pan-Americanism, but also so the Doctrine may maintain its original purity and prestige, is rendered urgent." The reply will be drafted by the President.

1945: Intelligence Net

WASHINGTON — President Roosevelt, it is disclosed, has on his desk a draft directive for the establishment of a world-encompassing central intelligence service to serve after the war as eyes and ears of the U.S. in collecting military, economic, political and scientific information, reflecting the intentions and capabilities of other nations to make war. The President is determined that the U.S. shall not be ignorant in the future of threats to its own and world security.



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سكرا من الاميل

OPINION/LETTERS

The Devolution Revolution Hits America, Russia, China

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — A quick insight to illuminate the political landscape: China, Russia and the United States, all in their own ways, are sending power long concentrated in their capitals out to the boondocks. Curiously, when we Americans see this happening in China, we tut-tut about "warlordism." After Beijing-centric Deng Xiaoping dies, political power in China will probably devolve to centrifugal men in a half-dozen regions, thereby reflecting economic reality.

Beijing's central grip will be broken because it has raised government-army-business corruption to a national scale — but such corruption works best, mafia-style, in alliances among regional "families."

Meanwhile, devolution continues apace in Russia, which is down to 150 million people. Its hope of gaining back population is in the immigration to the motherland of Russian-speakers from the "near abroad," unhappy in the broken-off states.

Chechnya's bid for independence, brutally repressed, reminds the varied peoples of the unmanageably far-flung Russian Federation that Moscow rules by force. But the successor to Boris Yeltsin will have to submit to the stronger centrifugal force, recognizing that ever greater autonomy within each republic is the way to maintain sovereignty over all.

The American tut-tutters at this trend call the coming devolution "dismemberment." They foresee nothing but Balkan-like trouble in breakups, and pose a legitimate question about the control of nuclear weaponry in China or Russia if either nation sinks into anarchy.

But is anarchy the necessary result of the flow of power to the people? Would not downsizing benefit nations that have overconglomerated? Even Europe, after a decade of rhetoric about continental integration, is now finding new respect for local culture and national identity.

On devolution, it ain't what you do, it's the way you do it. The United States is pointing the way to the orderly dispersion of political power. By striking down "unfunded man-

dates" beyond safety and civil rights, the new Congress is taking burdens of taxation off states. By turning the administration of welfare, Medicaid and ultimately Medicare to states, the nation is allowing for diversity and encouraging competition.

That is the new direction in American democracy. You might think that by its example, America could influence this historic devolution in countries that it wants to see turn democratic. But U.S. policy works toward the opposite goal. Clinton diplomats and most of the foreign policy establishment fear the new direction and seek "stability" above all.

In China, Bill Clinton at first ties trade advantages to human rights, then abjectly caves in. Beijing, having taken the president's measure, participates in the most brazen piracy of U.S. intellectual property. But when the trade negotiator Mickey Kantor huffs and puffs about retaliation, his house is blown down by Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary, who announces a junket this month of 50 American oil men to Beijing.

As a result, hard-line Beijing centrists claim victory. Prime Minister Li Peng can argue that only a strong national government can continue to humble the United States in trade.

In the same way, by putting all its diplomatic chips on the continuance of the current regime in Moscow, Washington takes the side of the two men — the shrewd authoritarian Boris Yeltsin and the nutty authoritarian Vladimir Zhirinovskiy — who stand for an all-powerful central government against the forces of devolutionary change.

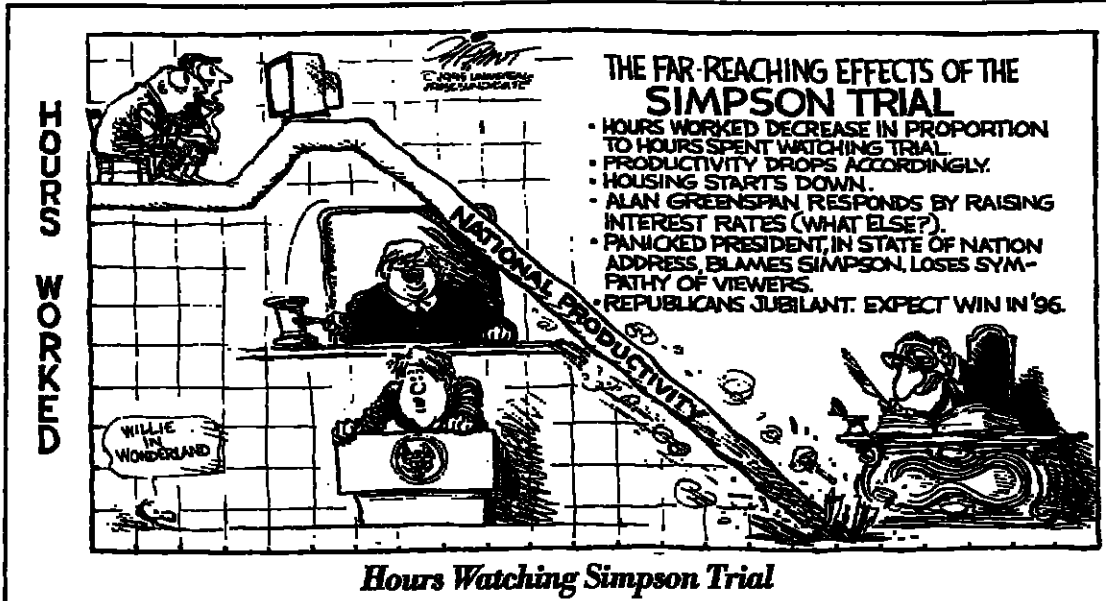
What is good for American democracy could be good for nascent democracy in Russia and the unmanageable devolution in China. America should stop touting order imposed from the center for others even as it comes to reject that course for itself.

On the contrary, it should encourage others to go with the flow of centrifugal political forces all over the world.

Nobody denies that the U.S. national interest is in responsible control of nuclear arsenals. Washington should invest heavily in incentives to dismantle, to subsidize nonweaponary work by nuclear scientists, and to put in place a space shield to deter secessionist blackmailers.

But today the United States should face up to the likelihood of some dispersion of control, and stop the wishful thinking that a small circle of leaders in China and Russia will be calling the shots tomorrow.

The New York Times



Hours Watching Simpson Trial

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

We Simply Have No Choice but to Help

Regarding "Prepare for Better Relief and Peacekeeping, Not Less" (Opinion, Feb. 3) by Jim Hoagland:

The world is indeed confronted by many "nasty little wars." Interstate wars are being replaced by vicious intrastate conflicts. The victims of the fighting in Afghanistan, the former Yugoslavia, Liberia, Somalia and Rwanda are innocent civilians, primarily women and children.

Increasingly, humanitarian agencies are working in conflict situations threatening both the security of the people who require our protection and that of the international relief workers. Humanitarian action is, however, not an end in itself. It should not be a fig leaf for political inaction or failure.

The international community has been faced with several failures, but there have also been successes. Think of South Africa, Central America, Cambodia and Mozambique. After years of depending upon international assistance, people have voluntarily returned home to participate in elections and in the rebuilding of their countries.

In former Yugoslavia, humanitarian assistance by nongovernmental organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, in cooperation with the UN Protection Force, has saved hundreds of thousands of lives.

Mr. Hoagland appeals to humanitarian agencies and governments to rethink international relief and humanitarian programs and to adopt

pragmatic, even radical, reform. Although peacekeeping operations and humanitarian agencies increasingly work alongside one another in conflict areas, a clear distinction exists, and must continue to exist, between their respective mandates.

The right to seek and enjoy asylum, as laid down in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, is a fundamental principle. UNHCR has been mandated to ensure international protection to victims of persecution and conflicts without discrimination as to race, religion or political opinion. The principle of non-refoulement — the non-return of victims to a situation where their lives could be in danger — is fundamental. Humanitarian action must respect the principles of impartiality, humanity and neutrality.

The application of these principles is not a question of choice but of responsibility. UNHCR cannot withdraw from the Rwandan refugee camps under the pretext that some assistance is being diverted to military elements and militia, many of which are responsible for the massacres and genocide inside Rwanda last April. This would amount virtually to condemning the majority of innocent women and children for a crime committed by a minority. Should the international community condemn innocent civilians to become pawns in the hands of the perpetrators of genocide? Criminals must be prosecuted. Victims must be protected and assisted.

Does the international communi-

ty have the right to write off innocent victims when they do not fit the political realities?

SADAKO OGATA,

Geneva.

The writer is United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

They're Russia's Brightest

William Pfaff says that Russia's younger politicians lack cultivation and education ("These Are Soviet Sloganeers Turned Capitalist Power Seekers," Opinion, Feb. 6). But Yegor Gaidar, Anatoli Chubais, Boris Fedorov, Grigori Yavlinsky and Andrei Kozyrev, five of the most impressive of Russia's younger generation of politicians, all hold doctorates. The indefatigable Mr. Chubais, who masterminded Russia's program of mass privatization, remembers nights spent in a Saint Petersburg library reading the works of Friedrich Hayek as the happiest of his life.

Few Western leaders, whom Mr. Pfaff lauds for their cultivation, can claim as much. John Major never went to university and Newt Gingrich speaks in Toffleresque cyberbabble, rather than plain English.

As for Mikhail Gorbachev, who made a better impression on Mr. Pfaff, his habitual grammatical mistakes, misuse of words and accent make educated Russians cringe each time he opens his mouth, despite coaching from his wife. Boris Yeltsin might be no great intellect, but he can speak proper Russian.

ANDREW COWLEY,

Moscow.

The writer is Moscow correspondent of The Economist of London.

How Could the Good Doctor Attract Such Angry Fire?

By Ellen Goodman

BOSTON — In the scheme of things, Dr. Henry Foster is lucky. It's his nomination that is in jeopardy, not his life.

Dr. Foster does not need a security guard — yet — to go about his daily practice. No one is picketing his house or targeting his family. It is only his chance to become sur-

But the push to disqualify this man from public service because he performed abortions is another way to make doctors outcasts. It is part of the effort to make abortion a pariah medical service — illegitimate if not illegal. It is part of the plan by opponents to win by intimidation. To target what they see as the "weak link" in abortion rights — the 3,000 or so doctors who carry out most of the 1.5 million abortions performed each year in the United States.

If Dr. Foster is banned from public office because he performed a legal medical procedure, then what about the others? The doctors, the nurses, the counselors, the clinic workers, indeed, the women who have had abortions?

I am uncomfortable with those who defend Dr. Foster on the ground that he performed only a few abortions or that he did them for good reasons — for the health of the mother, for rape or incest. If his appointment hinges on the right number of abortions or the right kind of abortions, it is still a litmus test on the right to perform abortions.

As head of the public health service, the surgeon-general is in the business of prevention. Public health workers are the medical people who go to the source of the problem.

In this case the source of the problem is unwanted teenage pregnancy. This is where Dr. Foster has spent his energy, in a program called appropriately, "I Have a Future." It is the campaign he has been assigned to wage by the president.

Physicians of Dr. Foster's generation (he is 61) are old enough to remember when women died from illegal abortions. They are old enough to have seen the need for this choice and old enough to have seen the sorrow of facing such a choice. It is not a cliché, but a lifetime of experience, that prompts such a man to say of abortion: "My wish is that it be safe, legal and rare."

This is what most Americans wish. How then did Dr. Foster become such a tempting target?

We live in an era when doctors are being threatened and killed. Their names are on wanted posters. Yet politicians still believe they can appease the people in this increasingly radical movement.

Now Henry Foster, a man who made his mark working to reduce teenage pregnancies, is under attack. And now too we will find out which politicians have the courage to defend one doctor from the folks who make up the hit lists.

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MEANWHILE

geon-general that is under attack. The weapons this time are the fax and the phone, the press release and the media. The assault is political.

A few days ago, Dr. Foster became Bill Clinton's cautious pick for the bully pulpit from which Joyceelyn Elders was so unceremoniously evicted. Now it appears that this obstetrician-gynecologist, a man who delivered 10,000 babies, a former dean of a medical school and the force behind a teenage pregnancy prevention program, also performed abortions in his 30-year practice. This safe choice has become another target in the abortion war zone.

Suddenly, Senator Bob Dole doesn't "like what I hear, what I read." Senator Orrin Hatch says there are "some very troubling things concerning his nomination." Now the pro-life movement, on the basis of a dubious transcript, claims the doctor performed 700 abortions. The president has added an "if" to his support for the Tennessee: "If the facts are as I understand them to be."

Dr. Foster is losing his footing, his hold on this job. He is sliding down the verbal slippery slope that is greased so regularly by extremists in the pro-life movement.

On their slope, doctors who perform abortions are labeled "abortion doctors" as if they were a species beyond the medical pale. "Abortion docs" are further marginalized as "abortionists" with the M.D. excised altogether. Finally they are branded as "murderers."

A doctor is thus turned into a demon. At the very bottom of the slope are found the bodies of a doctor and his guard in Pensacola, Florida, and two clinic workers in Brookline, Massachusetts. Now, other doctors go to work wearing bulletproof vests and go to sleep with rifles by their beds. Many are simply scared off.

No one has yet called the dignified Dr. Foster a "murderer." At least not in public. Nor has his name been added to the hit list of the "Deadly Dozen" doctors distributed last month — complete with names and addresses — by the American Coalition of Life Activists.

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DOWN TO EARTH SOLUTIONS
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Afloat in the Gardens Of the Ancient Aztecs

By John Brunton

MEXICO CITY — Being serenaded by a group of costumed mariachis happens to pretty much every tourist in Mexico, at least once a trip. But listening to the strains of "Guadalajara" come floating across the water, with the mariachis strumming away in one boat, as you lie back with a cold beer in another, is something else again.

This happens on the maze of canals and lagoons that make up Xochimilco, which is sort of a mix of a gondola ride in Venice, a punt along the river in Cambridge and a tea dance at a Parisian *guinguette* on the banks of the Seine.

When the Spanish conquistadors of Hernán Cortés discovered the Aztec capital of Tenochtitlán in 1519, they called it "the new Venice," a city bigger than most they had seen in Europe, set in a delicate ecosystem in the midst of a lagoon, an archipelago linked by canals, causeways and bridges. It didn't take the Spaniards long to destroy all this and replace it with a grand Baroque European city, which today has metamorphosed into Mexico City.

Just a half-hour drive from the Zócalo, the historical center of this sprawling metropolis, lies one of the last vestiges of the ancient Aztec civilization, testimony to a way of life that has existed for almost a thousand years. Xochimilco is a Nahuatl word meaning "place where flowers grow," and it is that: a labyrinth of canals and lagoons filled with *chinampas*, floating gardens of flowers, plants, vegetables and fruit, that have been the market garden of Tenochtitlán and Mexico City since the 13th century.

For inhabitants of Mexico City a weekend trip to Xochimilco is the perfect escape from suburban life, and more than 5,000 of them turn up each Sunday. And there are more and more foreign tourists visiting. There's no lack of things to do, starting with a journey along the canals in a brightly painted flat gondola.

As the boatsman slowly punts his way past flower gardens and orchards, several smaller crafts pull alongside. One may hold a group of mariachis sporting wide sombreros, another musicians playing marimbas. Old ladies glide past offering ice-cold beer, corn on the cob and spicy *taguitos*. For tourists coming in buses in larger groups, there are "party boats," where a full meal is provided. And for once, there is little chance

even for gringos to get ripped off because everything at Xochimilco is "fixed price," right down to the cost of a mariachi song.

There are 189 kilometers (117 miles) of canals, and tourist boats pass through only a small proportion. The rest is reserved for cultivating vegetables and flowers, which are on display at the markets. This is where everyone heads after the boat docks. The market stretches over 13 hectares (32 acres) with 1,500 stalls, selling everything from orchids to giant rubber plants to water lilies.

Next to the flower stalls is a sprawling ceramics market with some great terra-cotta bargains. In the town of Xochimilco, there's a bustling food market that's more picturesque and a lot less stressful to wander around than the more famous Mercado in Mexico City.

At first sight, it's difficult to believe that Xochimilco is man-made. The Indian farmers who conceived and constructed the *chinampa* system created a highly delicate balance between land and water, whereby the natural environment of the wetlands was protected and maintained while advanced agricultural methods exploited the fertile soil, permitting up to seven harvests a year.

THIS area was first settled by Chichimec Indians more than 800 years ago. They invented the idea of *chinampas*, large rafts of light wood intermingled with rushes and aquatic plants covered with layers of mud dragged up from the bottom of the lake.

The rafts were then deposited on marshes or shallow lake areas surrounded on all sides by canals. Here people began by cultivating corn, chili, beans and flowers for religious ceremonies. At first the *chinampas* actually did float, but over the centuries they gradually became fixed to the bottom. This fragile system was only threatened at the beginning of the 20th century, when Mexico City sought not only food from Xochimilco, but water too.

Fortunately, the Floating Gardens were designated part of the World Cultural Heritage by Unesco, and the Mexican government instigated a successful program in the late 1980s to pump water back in, combating pollution problems at the same time. The result is that local Indians have returned to cultivating their gardens, allowing tourists a glimpse of ancient Aztec traditions.

John Brunton is a free-lance journalist and photographer.



The Floating Market on the Barito river in Indonesia's Banjarmasin, which is a gateway to one of the world's largest tropical forests.

In Borneo, Bustling Port Leads to Jungle

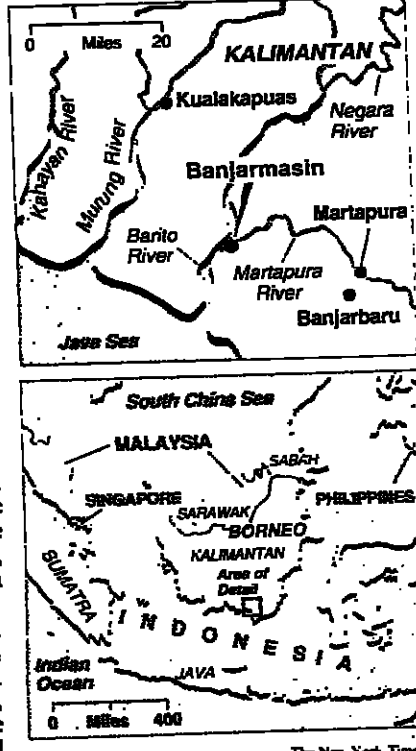
By Marvine Howe

BANJARMASIN, Indonesia — They call Banjarmasin the City of Rivers, and much of its life still revolves around the waterways. Many Banjarese live in houses perched on stilts or rafts and use the rivers to bathe, wash laundry or simply get around. And every morning at sunrise, hundreds of canoes and other boats converge here to buy and sell goods at the Floating Market.

Banjarmasin is a bustling, tropical river port, ringed with plywood factories and sawmills, and gateway to one of the world's largest tropical rain forests. Even if you're not planning to make a major jungle expedition, Banjarmasin, with about 500,000 inhabitants, is well worth a visit. Besides the river life, there are nature reserves and gem fields in the area, a fine museum, a splendid mosque, the grave of Borneo's first Muslim sultan and a grandiose new shopping mall.

Getting around the city can be an adventure. Taxis seem to specialize in trips to the airport or intercity travel. A *becak*, a combined bicycle and rickshaw, will travel short distances around the center of town, to the gold-domed Grand Mosque or the tourist office — but negotiate the price beforehand. A *bajaj*, a three-wheeled taxi, can be used for a longer trip, across the Martapura River to the Mitra Plaza Shopping Center and the Night Market or along the Kuin River to the grave of Sultan Suriansyah, the first Muslim king of Borneo. Visitors may have to take an *ojek*, a motorcycle-taxi, to get through the flooded roads during a tropical rainstorm, which does happen, even in the supposedly dry season from April to September.

The best way to see the city is by *klotok*, a small motorized boat so named because the water-pump engine goes tok-tok-tok. A six-seat *klotok* can be rented for about \$3 an hour at the A. Yani bridge. But visitors who are not proficient in Bahasa Indonesia, the national language, would be better off hiring an English-speaking guide. Tourism is fairly new here; relatively few people speak English and transportation ar-



The New York Times

rangements can be complicated. There are many licensed and free-lance guides, who approach foreigners at the airport, the hotel or in the street. They charge about \$10 a day in the city and \$15 for 24 hours to go out of town trekking or boating and will help get a *klotok* or speedboat for longer distances.

Or you can take one of Johan Yasin's tours. Yasin and his wife, Lina, run Borneo Homestay, a travel agency that also offers guest rooms, and provides customized excursions or inexpensive group tours to the area's main sights.

For many visitors, the first destination is the *pasar terapung*, the Floating Market. For more than 400 years, farmers from upriver have brought their products to Banjarmasin, buying durable goods in exchange from larger boats and floating stalls along the bank. Vendors in canoes buy the produce, which they then sell at the city market or to

customers living on the city's rivers and canals.

It's best to get there by about 6:30 A.M., since trading slows by 9 A.M. The market is a kind of moveable feast. With small boats bearing fish, rice, jackfruit, coconuts, cassava, chili peppers and other fresh fruits and vegetables. The eclectic fleet includes boats carrying traditional medicines, boats with sarongs and blue jeans, longboats with timber, and canoes with rattanware and brightly colored plastic pots.

There are also little café boats where you can buy tea or coffee and pastry as you watch the busy scene around you.

An excursion down the Martapura River, about an hour by *klotok* (\$3), takes you to a schooner dock where the tall sailing ships are moored. And at the mouth of the Martapura, you can see one of the floating villages called *lanting* — clusters of makeshift houses and shops built on rafts rather than stilts.

There are also two monkey islands in the Barito River well worth exploring. It's a 20-minute *klotok* ride to Pulau Kembar or Flower Island, a nature reserve for long-tailed monkeys. On Sundays this is a popular pilgrimage for Chinese-Indonesians, who believe they will be blessed with good fortune if they take the monkeys peanuts and fruit. The monkeys, by now tremendously spoiled, will jump into the boat and try to seize your camera or purse.

Downriver, eight miles south of Banjarmasin, lies the wilder reserve of Pulau Karet, or Surprising Island, where the monkeys are much less presumptuous. These are long-nosed proboscis monkeys with red faces that are downright shy and will scatter at the sound of a *klotok*. They spend most of the time in the swamps, coming to the coastal mangrove trees at feeding time at dawn or early afternoon. We saw them in bunches, leaping from branch to branch but never close enough to get a decent photograph.

The most interesting overland excursion, arranged through Yasin for about \$15 a person and lasting five hours, is to the diamond fields of Campaka, about 26 miles southeast of Banjarmasin, which are very accessible to visitors willing to wade through muddy streams.

Visitors can see teams of men chest-deep in mud digging up sludge, which is then panned to get rid of pebbles. The women carry out the clay by hand and pile it up to be sifted and filtered. And you can hear tales of lucky finds of one- or two-carat diamonds and the legendary Trisakti, a 167-carat raw diamond found in 1965, and the last big one, of 116 carats, in 1985. But most of the time the diggers admit they turn up only agates, amethysts or gold dust.

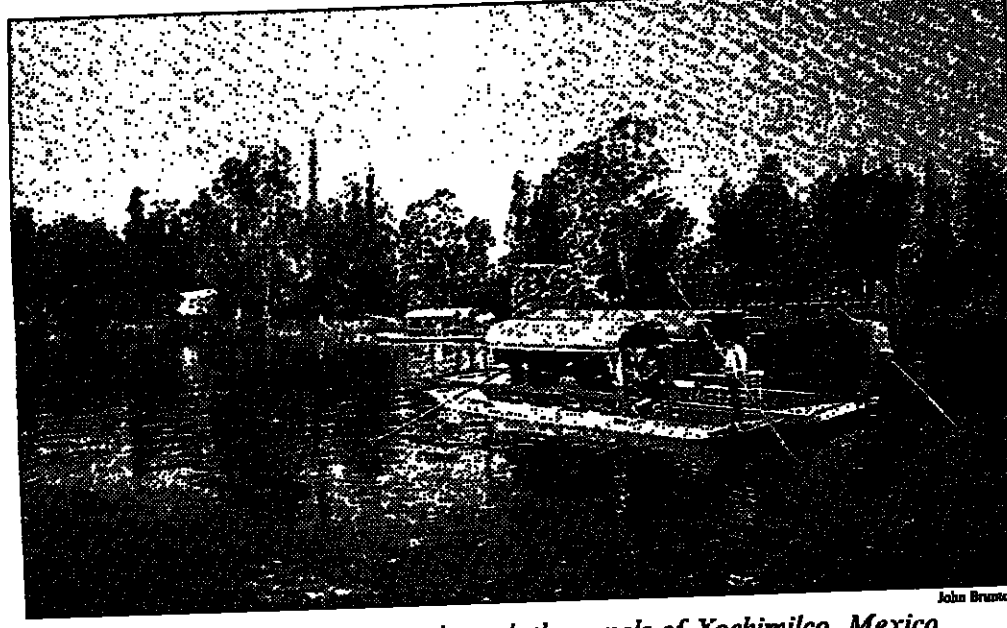
USUALLY hovering around the fields are dealers, who will produce small packets of polished or rough gemstones. One man who introduced himself as Aini approached me offering what he said was a good one-carat diamond for 2 million rupiah (about \$1,000). It was about half the market price for a diamond of that size, but I had been warned that these free-lance dealers sometimes try to pass off what they call "American diamonds," which in fact are processed glass. I admired the stone but said I would have to consult a friend in Martapura.

The center of trade in precious and semiprecious stones, Martapura is where you can visit one of the better-known diamond factories, like Kayu Tangi or Pengosokan Intan Pekuman, and see stones being cut and polished. A member of our group bought beautiful smoky amethyst earrings for \$20 and everybody wanted them, but there were no more that day.

Marvine Howe, a former reporter for The New York Times, wrote this for The Times.

HEAR THIS

In the late 1980s, the Italian designer Gaetano Pesece made a pair of interlocking plastic bottles for Vitell, the French mineral water folks. Last week they came up at auction at Bonhams in London and a North American collector paid £184 (about \$285) for them. Dinner not included.



Brightly painted gondolas cruise through the canals of Xochimilco, Mexico.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

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LEISURE

Japanese Dining New York-Style: A Touch of Spice at Nobu

By Patricia Wells
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Drew Nieporent — one of the city's most capable restaurateurs — is on a roll. After singular successes with prior food-business ventures (Donatelli and Tribeca Grill), this self-effacing, friendly gourmand has shown us once again that he knows exactly what New Yorkers want in a restaurant. Give them a touch of Hollywood, a casual decor that says DESIGN, a place that's big and loud, a chef with a name and a pedigree, table after table of celebrities, and please, don't take any of it too seriously.

His latest venture is Nobu, a Japanese restaurant open since August in a former bank building in the low-rent district of TriBeCa. Nobu takes its name from Nobuyuki Matsuhisa, a Japanese chef who cooked everywhere from Tokyo to Peru to Alaska before settling in Beverly Hills, California, where his restaurant, Matsuhisa, is considered one of the finest in the city. It's also a favorite of the actor Robert De Niro — one of Nobu's creators and co-owners — who convinced the chef to split his time between the two coasts.

Nobu is one of New York's hottest tables (reservations are taken one month in advance, to the day) and that's no surprise. Americans in general and New Yorkers in particular love a touch of

spice: a high degree of freedom in ordering; food that at least on the surface looks healthy, fat-free and without guilt.

I've been to Nobu three times, each visit sampling countless numbers of dishes, fish and shellfish that's raw, steamed, wrapped, deep-fried and baked. Taken on pure gastronomic terms, Nobu lacks the finesse, seriousness and ritual of a great Japanese restaurant in Japan. But that, in many ways, is a blessing. The tragedy of pure Japanese restaurants is that even the most knowledgeable non-Japanese will always feel out of place, off-schedule, out of the loop. So Nobu comes in as a Japanese restaurant without attitude.

Here one can be assured of forthright

Japanese food (albeit with a nod to Western tastes) and pure Western service.

The kudos here goes to Nieporent, a born-and-bred New Yorker who has his finger on the pulse. He's the quintessential restaurateur, roving from table to table with a sincere smile and corpulent ease, making everyone feel secure and just a bit special for being there.

I could go back to Nobu, again and again, to sample their appetizer of fresh soybeans boiled in the pod (better and easily as satisfying as peanuts); their spanking fresh tuna tartare, zapped with wasabi and topped with sparkling black caviar; fluke carpaccio served with dots of fiery red pepper and leaves of fresh coriander; soul-satisfying orders of rock shrimp tempura, and a skillfully baked

black cod, fish that's first salted, then marinated in a brilliant mix of mirin, sake, sugar and miso. The sushi, sashimi and hand rolls here are clean-tasting and first-rate, thanks to the well-trained all-Japanese staff and thrice-weekly shipments of perishables from Japan.

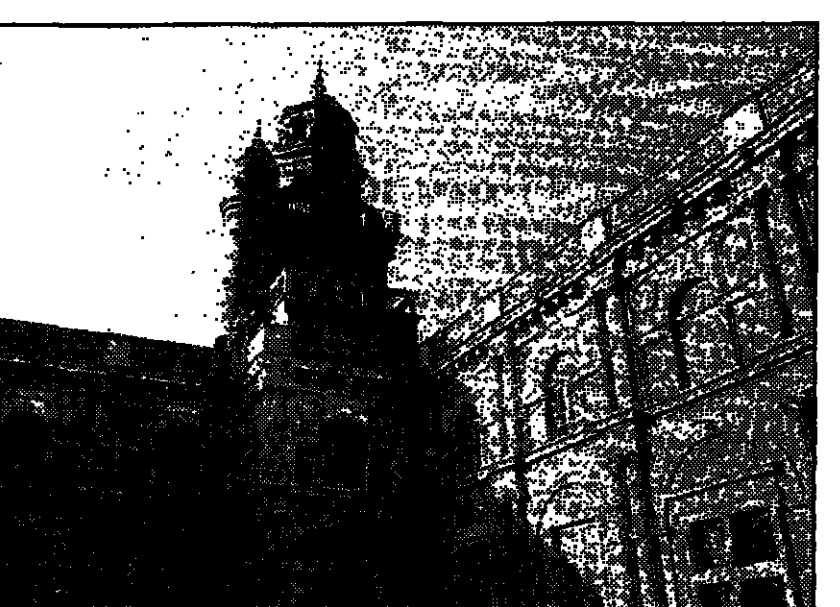
The wine list has been masterfully selected by Daniel Johnnes, one of America's rising star sommeliers. Yet I'm drawn to sake with Japanese food, and here Nobu delivers, with an artfully refined, easy, chilled sake served from alluring, but awkward, bamboo containers. There are elements of Nobu that bother me. The decor — lots of hard edges, raw wood, columns of birch trees flanked by wooden struts — has been universally praised, but I find it too warehouse-like,

cold and unfinished. Many of the dishes lack harmony, and a tasting menu prepared by the chef inevitably includes too many dishes marred by an excess of acid and a surfeit of salt. As a result, the experience fails to provide the spiritual, delicate balance of a Japanese meal.

Desserts are pure New York, with a fine flourless chocolate cake, a satisfying ginger crème brûlée, and a rich green-tea ice cream.

Nobu, 105 Hudson Street, New York; tel: 219-0500. Credit cards: American Express, MasterCard, Visa. Closed Saturday lunch and Sunday. \$19.95 lunch menu, \$40 tasting menu at lunch, \$60 tasting menu at dinner. A la carte lunch, \$30, à la carte dinner, \$45, not including tax, service or beverage.

THE ARTS GUIDE



From left: Portrait by Whistler, shown in Paris; portrait by F. Floris, shown in new museum in Toulouse (pictured at right); and "Grazing at Shendi," an installation by Sudanese artist Amir I. M. Nour in Washington.

AUSTRIA
Vienna
Kunsthistorisches Museum, tel: (1) 52-177-488, closed Mondays. Continuing To March 26: "La Princesse Donna Patricia: Sofonisba Anguissola." This is the second exhibit of a series dedicated to famous women of the Renaissance.

BRITAIN
Belfast
Ulster Museum, tel: (232) 38-12-51, open daily, except April 14. To April 26: "Nives Klein: Leap into the Void." Features 110 works, including the "International Klein Blue" monochrome paintings, the body imprints created by nudes used as "living brushes," fine paintings and sculptures as well as film scenarios, writings and photographic records of his provocative performances.

FRANCE
Lyon
Musée des Beaux-Arts, tel: 78-28-07-88, closed Mondays and Tuesdays. To April 9: "Giacometti/Fondation Maeght." Drawings and sculptures on loan from the private art museum at Saint-Paul de Vence, in Southern France. Also, to April 9: "Dessins d'Ingres pour l'Age d'Or."

GERMANY
Berlin
Neue Nationalgalerie, tel: (30) 268-26-53, closed Mondays. Continuing To April 17: "George Grosz: Berlin-New York." A retrospective of 50 paintings and 250 works on paper. Grosz was a founding member of the Dada group in Berlin in the 1920s. His works depict life in his native Berlin and in his adopted second home, New York. The exhibition will travel to Düsseldorf.

ITALY
Bologna
Teatro Comunale, tel: (51) 52-98-99, "Carmen." Directed by Federico Tiezzi, conducted by Garcia Navarro with Elena Zarembka, Sergei Larin and Maria Bayo. March 3, 5, 7 and 12.

NETHERLANDS
Amsterdam
Van Gogh Museum, tel: (20) 63-69-11, open daily. Continuing To April 16: "J.M.W. Turner: The Great Hall at Blenheim Palace." A major exhibition to examine fully the development of the Impressionist movement in Britain at the turn of the century. More than 200 works by 100 artists including Charles Conder, Degas, Knight, Monet, Pissarro, Sickert, Sisley, Stokes and Whistler.

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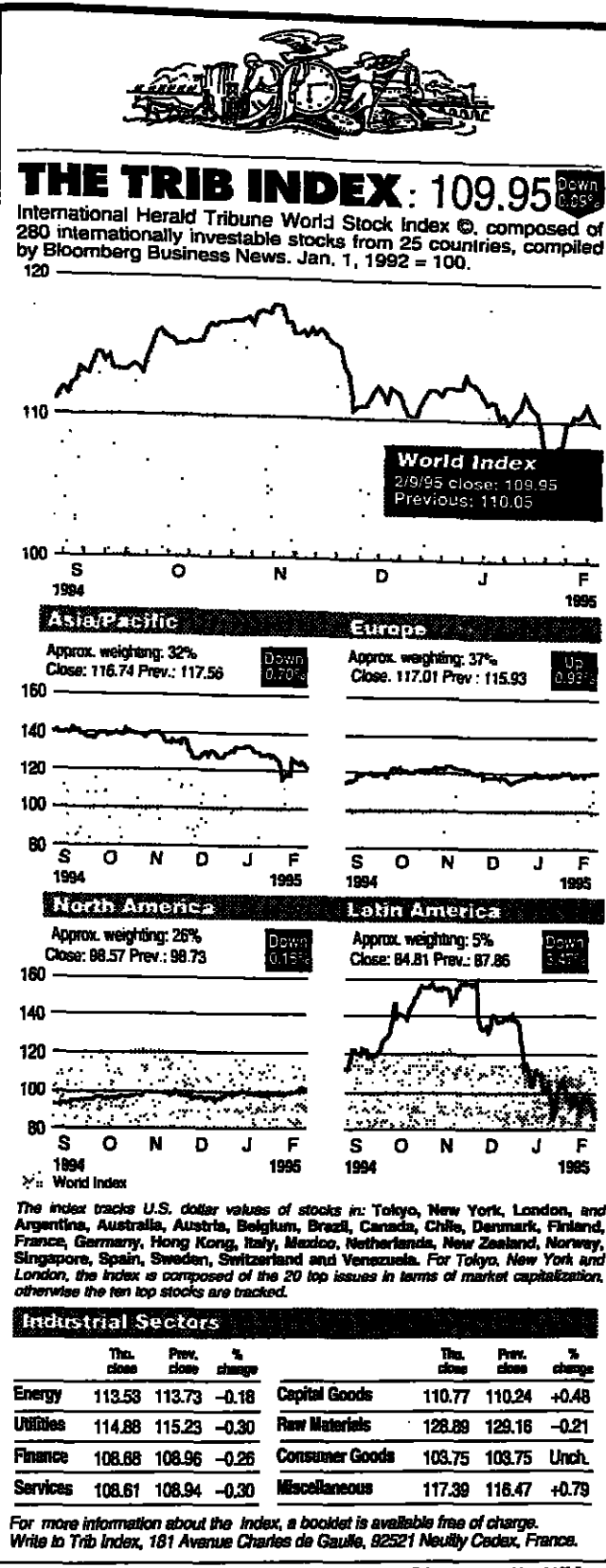
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Banking Woes Hit Argentine Bourse

Reuters
BUENOS AIRES—Worries over the stability of its banking system and weakness in other Latin American markets sent Argentina's bourse sharply lower Thursday.

"The market is reeling from a stocks nosedive in Brazil and a local banking scare, and we don't know where this will end," said Alfredo Rava, a trader.

Argentina's weighted MarVal index closed at 396.77 points, down 21.14 or 5.06 percent from its close Wednesday and 10.3 percent on the week, while the country's general index was down nearly 3 percent. Brazil's Bovespa index was down nearly as much, 4.35 percent, while Mexico's Bolsa index fell 1.18 percent.

The Latin American component of the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index fell 3.47 percent.

Lawrence Malkin of the International Herald Tribune reported.

U.S. Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin and Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan appeared before the Senate Banking Committee to defend President Bill Clinton's Mexican rescue package.

Mr. Rubin said Mexico was "within days of some kind of default" when the package was unveiled last month.

In a letter to Newt Gingrich, speaker of the House of Representatives, he disclosed that Mexico would have to publish data every month on its debts and how the money is being used and may have to supply detailed information to the United States on Mexican finances as often as every week.

Mr. Greenspan called the rescue package the "least worst" alternative available.

Caution on U.K. Banks

Good Profits May Presage Harder Times

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON—Friday marks the beginning of what promises to be a bruising month for Britain's largest banks.

That is the day Lloyds Bank PLC is widely expected to presage a round of bullish results by announcing a large profit for 1994.

Analysts expect Lloyds to announce a 20 percent jump in pretax earnings, to around £1.25 billion (\$2 billion). That would give Britain's fourth-largest bank a return on equity of better than 23 percent—a figure that Peter Thorne, an analyst with Paribas Capital Markets, called "astonishingly high." He and others noted that Continental banks typically post returns on equity of half that.

HSBC Holdings PLC, owner of Midland Bank, is expected to show 1994 pretax profit of almost £3 billion. Profit at Barclays Bank PLC, which runs Britain's largest domestic branch system, is predicted to reach almost £2.4 billion for the year.

"There will be a big hoo-ha over the size of these figures," said Hugh Pye, an analyst for Barclays de Zoete Wedd.

Officials of the opposition Labor Party,

which is far ahead of the Tories in the polls, last month threatened the banks with a series of reforms to open up competition and improve service.

But analysts also expect to see a halving of the banks' earnings from securities transactions. They point out that, in spite of rising earnings, lending volumes have been flat, with the exception of mortgages.

"I don't think these earnings are embarrassing," said Ian McEwen, an analyst at Merrill Lynch. "What I think is embarrassing is how much money these banks lost in the last 10 years."

Many experts attribute the present high levels of profitability to the huge bad debts the banks accumulated during the recession. In an effort to restore their balance sheets, British banks took a meat cleaver to their costs, laying off thousands of staffers, shuttering hundreds of branches and pushing up prices of loans.

The legacy of those measures is still very much in evidence, Mr. McEwen calculates that the margin on mortgages extended by the big banks is now 2.2 percent. "That is twice as high as I expect to be sustainable," he said.

See BANKS, Page 15

U.S. Indicts 6 Over Dealings In AT&T Stock

The Associated Press

NEW YORK—Federal prosecutors Thursday indicted six people on securities-fraud charges for making what they called illegal profits on insider tips about the corporate takeover plans of AT&T Corp.

Several others, including a former AT&T labor-relations executive, were implicated in the alleged scheme, which netted \$2 million and was one of the biggest cases of Wall Street corruption since the takeover heyday of the 1980s.

The six defendants were charged with conspiracy to commit securities fraud, fraud in connection with takeover offers, wire fraud and obstruction, Mary Jo White, a U.S. attorney, said.

The indictment says that for more than four years, the defendants were fed illicit tips about the takeover plans of the biggest U.S. long-distance telephone company and used the information to buy and sell securities for profit.

Federal law prohibits this practice, known as insider trading, which proliferated during the 1980s era of takeovers that frequently drove up the stock prices of target companies.

Between December 1988 and last year, Ms. White said, the defendants bought and sold securities of companies that AT&T planned to acquire, acting before other potential investors knew about the company's plans.

The companies targeted were Paradyne, NCR Corp., Digital Microwave Corp. and Teradata Corp.

The defendants were identified as Joseph Cusumano, William Mylett, Robert Flanagan, Thomas Flanagan, Albert Brody and Robert Allen. Mr. Allen is not related to AT&T's chairman, Robert E. Allen.

Four of the six defendants

were arrested Thursday morning, if convicted of the criminal violations of securities laws, they face prison terms and fines.

The indictment also said two former AT&T employees already had pleaded guilty to criminal charges related to the scheme. They were identified as Charles Brumfield, a former labor relations manager at AT&T's Morristown, New Jersey, office, and Thomas Alger, his aide.

TCI to Sell New Shares In Two Units

The Associated Press

ENGLEWOOD, Colorado—TeleCommunications Inc. has announced plans to distribute a new class of common stock linked to Liberty Media, its domestic programming unit, and sell shares of its international business unit to the public.

The restructuring was approved by TCI's board following its evaluation of a restructuring proposal made public late last year, the company said.

TCI, the largest U.S. cable television company, said its actions would not include distribution of additional classes of common stock for its other business groups. In November, TCI announced a plan to create stock in four of its businesses but had not decided how or when to sell the shares.

The restructuring, announced Wednesday, calls for the distribution of a new class of TCI common stock intended to "track and reflect the progress" of Liberty Media. TCI said the stock would be distributed as a stock dividend to shareholders.

Thinking Ahead / Commentary

Britain Is Shutting Itself Out of the EU

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON—For much of the past millennium, Britain and France have competed to be Europe's top nation. So long as the contest was military, Britain usually came out ahead—at least in the past five centuries.

But now that the weapons are diplomatic, France's main rival—and partner—is Germany. Britain has fallen far behind in the race for European leadership.

In a recent study of France's role in Europe, Steven Philip Kramer of Washington's National Defense University concluded that "perhaps no European country has been so effective in translating its potential into political influence."

Britain has managed to achieve the opposite—no other European country has squandered so much potential political influence. And the British political establishment is once again demonstrating how that has happened as it wrangles over the next challenge on the horizon, the constitutional conference next year to review the workings of the European Union.

The chauvinism and negativity of the debate—particularly among the governing Conservatives—underline how few Britons have grasped the realities of the country's declining power.

France has a notorious history of warring the veto in EU affairs. But the French understand, in Mr. Kramer's words, that "France cannot be Europe's

political leader if it is a roadblock to, rather than a shaper of, consensus. Britain, on the other hand, is busy putting up as many roadblocks as it can. The government is defining its position

The British government is defining its position almost entirely in terms of what it will oppose.

almost entirely in terms of what it will oppose, and Prime Minister John Major is allowing himself to be propelled by political expediency ever further into the anti-European camp.

The government has threatened to veto any changes that have "constitutional implications for Britain," even if they are needed to facilitate the EU's expansion into Central Europe, supposedly a prime British objective.

Mr. Major and his ministers say Britain will not go along with a single currency in 1997, even if its partners do so. Britain has also made little attempt to propose anything constructive that would make Europe more united or better run. The British approach is apparently to wait and see what the others want, and then try to torpedo it.

Mr. Major, of course, is hostage to anti-Europeans in his own party whose support he needs to govern. But even the

more pro-European Labor Party is heavy on the negatives.

Robin Cook, Labor's foreign-affairs spokesman, has ruled out a common foreign and security policy, to which Britain is committed under the 1991 Maastricht Treaty, and has rejected the Maastricht criteria for economic and monetary union. Ironically, the British, who once took pride in their differences from France, are now stressing the two countries' similarities and looking for French support for their nationalistic stand. And France's governing Gaullists are not unsympathetic.

"There is no question of isolating or rebuffing Britain," says Alain Juppé, the French foreign minister. But Britain should not delude itself. As one senior French official said, "If Britain is saying public opinion is not ready for a big new leap forward to European integration, we can agree. But if Britain is saying it wants to halt the integration process, we cannot."

The problem is that Britain's objectives are self-contradictory. It wants to remain among the leading European nations, but its negative policies are making it more likely that the others will go ahead and build Europe without it.

Former Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe was right to warn last week that if Britain makes the EU "unworkable," France, Germany and their friends "will find other solutions that exclude us." More precisely, Britain will have excluded itself.

Morrison-Knudsen Ready to Oust Chief

By Diana B. Henriques
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO—Confronting what is perhaps the worst financial crisis in the company's 82-year history, the directors of Morrison-Knudsen Corp. were to meet Thursday to debate whether William Agee, the chairman and chief executive, should be required to leave immediately.

Only last week, as the company disclosed it would report a substantial loss for 1994, it offered a vague timetable for Mr. Agee to leave the company this year.

If Mr. Agee is forced to leave, it would be his second unceremonious departure from a troubled company. In 1982, after launching a corporate takeover that backfired on him, he left Bendix Corp. as chairman and chief executive after it was acquired by the Allied Corp., now AlliedSignal Inc.

Morrison-Knudsen's official plan was for a search committee, which included Mr. Agee, to seek a chief executive officer to lead a turnaround of the construction and transit equipment manufacturer.

Mr. Agee, who has held his posts since 1988, planned to hold onto the chairmanship until 1998, when he turns 60.

But now some members of the board are

resisting Mr. Agee's plans. That resistance reflects concern that Mr. Agee has allowed the company's business and employee morale to deteriorate, that he has not kept directors and shareholders adequately informed about its problems and that he has been remiss in attempting to cope with the troubles of the company—which is based in Boise, Idaho—from his seaside estate in Pebble Beach, California.

"Succession is the key issue, and that has been accelerated," one individual close to the board said.

He noted that several directors believed the company must act quickly to reassure its bank lenders and its employees—"all its constituents, really"—that new leadership is in place to cope with the situation.

According to several people close to the board, opposition to Mr. Agee is led by two notable newcomers to the board, William Clark, a national security adviser under President Ronald Reagan, and Zbigniew Brzezinski, who held the same job under President Jimmy Carter.

Both joined the board last year and have been known to have pressed Mr. Agee and senior Morrison-Knudsen executives for better information about the company's mounting troubles.

A spokesman for Mr. Agee said Wednesday that he was not available for interviews.

On the New York Stock Exchange, Morrison-Knudsen fell 25 cents to \$9.625. The

stock plummeted 24 percent on Feb. 1 when the company first projected a loss and disclosed Mr. Agee's plans.

At that time, Morrison-Knudsen also said its financial picture had eroded to the point where it no longer complied with terms set by banks who had extended more than \$300 million in unsecured credit. Its default on those terms gives the banks the right to press for repayment, a demand that the company cannot now meet.

Thus, its continued access to credit hinges on its ability to persuade its lenders, led by J. P. Morgan & Co., that it is putting its affairs in order.

In addition, for Morrison-Knudsen to obtain new business, it must demonstrate sufficient financial strength to obtain the surety bonds required of contractors who bid on large construction projects.

Bonding companies that issue these bonds guarantee that the company will complete the work it has agreed to do, and they therefore must be satisfied that Morrison-Knudsen has the means to do so.

Apparently at Mr. Clark's insistence, the New York law firm of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett has been hired to advise the independent directors, and lawyers from the firm will be present at Thursday's meeting.

UBS Takes Offensive In War With BK Vision

Bloomberg Business News

ZURICH—After losing two court decisions in as many weeks, Union Bank of Switzerland took the offensive Thursday, drawing Montres Rolex SA into its legal battle with BK Vision AG, the bank's largest shareholder.

Following a court decision on Wednesday that blocked, at least temporarily, the introduction of UBS's controversial new share structure, the bank said BK Vision exceeded its 5 percent voting limit during a Nov. 22 shareholders meeting that narrowly approved the plan.

Rolex owns 27.8 percent of BK Vision, an investment company controlled by the financier Martin Ebnser. UBS alleges that Rolex and BK Vision voted as a block, exceeding BK Vision's voting limit for registered shares. Both BK Vision and Rolex denied they could be considered as a block.

BK Vision contends UBS's plan to unify the bank's dual share structure unjustly dilutes the value of registered shares. BK Vision controls 18 percent of UBS registered shares and 2.7 percent of the bearer shares. UBS also is fighting a claim of vote manipulation and has

been unable to persuade judges that it did not cast invalid votes to win approval of the plan.

Madeline Hoffmann, a banking analyst at Credit Suisse, said UBS was "accusing BK Vision of what BK Vision accused them of," adding, "UBS must be scared."

The same five-member commercial court will rule on BK Vision's primary suit and on UBS's countersuit. A ruling could take months, and the case is eventually expected to land in Switzerland's highest court.

Analysts said the two sides should compromise.

Both face massive legal costs, and damage to their images.

"I can't believe they haven't struck a deal," said Ian McEwen, a banking analyst at Merrill Lynch International Inc.

"This is crazy, petty and stupid." Although the battle has not necessarily hurt UBS stock, it is not conducive to devising new business strategies, analysts said. "This degree of uncertainty can't help them," said John Leonard, an analyst at Salomon Brothers Inc. "If you want to make a major strategic move, the discussion in the shareholder ranks makes it less easy."

DIVIDEND NOTICE

INTERNATIONAL CONVERTIBLE GROWTH FUND

Fonds Commun de Placement
11, rue Aldringen, Luxembourg

A dividend of USD 0.20 per unit has been declared payable on or after February 17, 1995, to unitholders on record on February 9, 1995 against surrender of coupon No. 11. The latter date will also be ex-dividend date for the pricing of the Fund's shares.

EUROPE VALUE FUND

Fonds Commun de Placement
11, rue Aldringen, Luxembourg

A dividend of USD 0.50 per unit has been declared payable on or after February 17, 1995, to unitholders on record on February 9, 1995 against surrender of coupon No. 6. The latter date will also be ex-dividend date for the pricing of the Fund's shares.

WELLS FARGO U.S. IT FUND

Fonds Commun de Placement
11, rue Aldringen, Luxembourg

A dividend of USD 0.30 per unit A and USD 1.00 per unit B has been declared payable on or after February 17, 1995, to unitholders on record on February 8, 1995 against surrender of coupon No. 5. The latter date will also be ex-dividend date for the pricing of the Fund's shares.

Paying Agent: Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgcoise
43, boulevard Royal, L-2955 Luxembourg

The Board of Directors of
BELAIR MANAGEMENT COMPANY S.A.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

| Feb. 9 | | | | | | | | | | Eurocurrency Deposits | | | | | | | | | | Feb. 9 | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|-----------------------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|--------------|----------|--------|----------|----------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|
| Cross Rates | | | | | | | | | | Eurocurrency Deposits | | | | | | | | | | Feb. 9 | | | | | | | | | |
| | \$ | £ | D.M. | F.F. | Lira | Y.P. | S.P. | Yen | CS | | Dollar | D-Mark | Swiss Franc | Shilling | French Franc | Yen | ECU | | \$ | £ | D.M. | F.F. | Lira | Y.P. | S.P. | Yen | CS | | |
| Amsterdam | 1.740 | 2.657 | 1.937 | 0.339 | 0.186 | — | 2.445 | 1.325 | 1.281 | 1.300 | 1 month | 4 1/4 | 4 1/8 | 4 1/4 | 4 1/4 | 5 1/4 | 5 1/4 | 5 1/4 | 1 month | 4 1/4 | 4 1/8 | 4 1/4 | 4 1/4 | 5 1/4 | 5 1/4 | 5 1/4 | 5 1/4 | 5 1/4 | |
| Bremen | 31.465 | 43.025 | 25.725 | 5.94 | 1.95 | — | 18.25 | 30.775 | 22.38 | 1.300 | 3 months | 5 1/4 | 5 1/4 | 5 1/4 | 5 1/4 | 6 1/4 | 6 1/4 | 6 1/4 | 3 months | 5 1/4 | 5 1/4 | 5 1/4 | 5 1/4 | 6 1/4 | 6 1/4 | 6 1/4 | 6 1/4 | 6 1/4 | |
| Frankfurt | 1.515 | 2.292 | — | 0.287 | 0.147 | — | 1.875 | 1.095 | 1.047 | 1.300 | 6 months | 6 1/4 | 6 1/4 | 6 1/4 | 6 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 6 months | 6 1/4 | 6 1/4 | 6 1/4 | 6 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | |
| London | 1.25 | — | — | 0.201 | 0.107 | — | 1.475 | 0.875 | 0.837 | 1.300 | 1 year | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 8 1/4 | 8 1/4 | 8 1/4 | 1 year | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 8 1/4 | 8 1/4 | 8 1/4 | 8 1/4 | 8 1/4 | |
| Madrid | 161.62 | 20.714 | 8.978 | 24.84 | 0.147 | — | 74.72 | 10.487 | 10.527 | 1.300 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Milan | 1.242 | 2.294 | 1.858 | 0.337 | 0.186 | — | 2.445 | 1.325 | 1.281 | 1.300 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New York | 1.00 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1.300 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Paris | 6.55 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1.300 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Porto | 20.714 | 26.714 | 18.78 | 0.24 | 0.125 | — | 1.475 | 0.875 | 0.837 | 1.300 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tokyo | 139.74 | 21.743 | 8.243 | 0.243 | 0.125 | — | 1.475 | 0.875 | 0.837 | 1.300 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Turkey | 1.25 | 1.814 | 1.849 | 0.344 | 0.186 | — | 2.445 | 1.325 | 1.281 | 1.300 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 ECU | 1.301 | 1.974 | 1.896 | 0.342 | 0.186 | — | 2.445 | 1.325 | 1.281 | 1.300 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 SDR | 1.463 | 1.947 | 2.064 | 0.342 | 0.186 | — | 2.445 | 1.325 | 1.281 | 1.300 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cash Rates in Amsterdam, London, Milan, Paris, New York and Zurich, Ratings in other centers: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| London, Rates at 3 m. 1/2. Forward Rates: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 month 1 1/2. 3 months 1 1/2. 6 months 1 1/2. 1 year 1 1/2. 2 years 1 1/2. 3 years 1 1/2. 4 years 1 1/2. 5 years 1 1/2. 10 years 1 1/2. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1/2. To buy one pound: 2. To buy one dollar: 1/2. Units of 100: N.A.: not quoted: N.A.: not available. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Dollar Values | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Currency | Per \$ | Currency | Per \$ | Currency | Per \$ | Currency | Per \$ | Currency | Per \$ | Currency | Per \$ | Currency | Per \$ | Currency | Per \$ | Currency | Per \$ | Currency | Per \$ | Currency | Per \$ | Currency | Per \$ | Currency | Per \$ | Currency | Per \$ | Currency | Per \$ |
| Australia | 1.00 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | |
| Argentina | 1.00 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | |
| Brazil | 1.00 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | |
| Canada | 1.00 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | |
| Chile | 1.00 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | |
| Colombia | 1.00 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | |
| Czech | 1.00 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | |
| Danish | 1.00 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | |
| Deutsche | 1.00 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | |
| French | 1.00 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | |
| Italian | 1.00 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | |
| Japanese | 1.00 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | |
| Spanish | 1.00 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | |
| Swiss | 1.00 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | |
| Yen | 1.00 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | |
| 1 ECU | 1.301 | 1.974 | 1.896 | 0.342 | 0.186 | — | 2.445 | 1.325 | 1.281 | 1.300 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 SDR | 1.463 | 1.947 | 2.064 | 0.342 | 0.186 | — | 2.445 | 1.325 | 1.281 | 1.300 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chastings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, Paris, New York and Zurich, Ratings in other centers: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| London, Rates at 3 m. 1/2. Forward Rates: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 month 1 1/2. 3 months 1 1/2. 6 months 1 1/2. 1 year 1 1/2. 2 years 1 1/2. 3 years 1 1/2. 4 years 1 1/2. 5 years 1 1/2. 10 years 1 1/2. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1/2. To buy one pound: 2. To buy one dollar: 1/2. Units of 100: N.A.: not quoted: N.A.: not available. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Dollar Values | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Currency | Per \$ | Currency | Per \$ | Currency | Per \$ | Currency | Per \$ | Currency | Per \$ | Currency | Per \$ | Currency | Per \$ | Currency | Per \$ | Currency | Per \$ | Currency | Per \$ | Currency | Per \$ | Currency | Per \$ | Currency | Per \$ | Currency | Per \$ | Currency | Per \$ |
| Australia | 1.00 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | |
| Argentina | 1.00 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | |
| Brazil | 1.00 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | |
| Canada | 1.00 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | |
| Chile | 1.00 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | |
| Colombia | 1.00 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | |
| Czech | 1.00 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | |
| Danish | 1.00 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | 1.262 | | | | | | | | | | |

MARKET DIARY

Technology Stocks
Outshine Others

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Stocks closed mixed Thursday, with technology issues offering the only bright spot in an otherwise lackluster market.

Stocks also responded to a drop in the bond market, where the price of the 30-year Treasury bond fell 13/32 to 97 29/32, bringing its yield up to 7.68 percent from 7.64 percent Wednesday.

Investors were cautious ahead of the release Friday of January producer-price data, a key inflation indicator.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 2.69 points to 3,932.68, but advancing issues outnumbered declining ones on the New York Stock Exchange by a 11-to-10 margin.

"Technology is stealing the show," said Philip Orlando, a fund manager at First Capital Advisors. "A lot of companies are upgrading their technology to improve productivity so as not to increase prices and lose market share."

Apple Computer rose 1 5/16 to 43 1/2, International Business Machines rose 1/4 to 75, while Compaq Computer gained 1/4 to 37 1/2. Semiconductor companies, which stand to gain if com-

puter sales increase, also advanced. Intel rose 1/4 to 77 1/2, Texas Instruments surged 3 1/4 to 78 1/4, and Micron Technology jumped 2 1/4 to 30 1/4.

Shares of Amgen took a roller-coaster ride. The biotechnology company's shares first gained amid speculation that Bristol-Myers Squibb was in talks to buy it, then fell after Bristol-Myers denied the rumor. Amgen was the most active issue on the Nasdaq market.

Teléfonos de México was the most active issue on the New York Stock Exchange. American depositary receipts representing shares in the Mexican phone company fell 1 1/4 to 32 1/4.

Friday's producer-price report will give investors clues about whether inflation is slowing and whether interest rates are going to stabilize, traders said.

Higher rates hurt stocks because they raise the cost of borrowing, cutting into corporate profits. They also encourage people to put their money in fixed-rate investments that are perceived as less risky than stocks.

"The key is going to be tomorrow's number," Greg Riley of CS First Boston said. "If it's lower than expected, I think the market will continue to advance." (AP, Bloomberg)

Dollar Under Pressure
Before Producer Prices

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The dollar slipped against most other major currencies Thursday amid speculation that the producer price report on Friday could reignite inflation concerns and derail recent stock and bond rallies.

The dollar's fate has been tied to the asset markets since a

weaker-than-expected employment report last week eased inflation concerns and sent bonds higher.

Strong demand for U.S. assets often helps the dollar because foreigners must buy dollars to invest in stocks and bonds.

These rallies could sputter if the producer price report shows inflation to be accelerating, traders said.

The dollar closed at 1.5283 Deutsche marks, down from 1.5305 DM on Wednesday, and

at 98.895 yen, down from 98.925 yen.

The dollar also weakened to 5.2860 French francs from 5.2945 francs and fell to 1.2933 Swiss francs from 1.2955 francs.

The pound rose to \$1.5575 from \$1.5537.

"The focus is on the PPI numbers tomorrow," said Brian Hilliard, international economist at Société Générale Strauss Turnbull. "The sentiment in the U.S. market is very confident that inflation is under control. Anything that causes people to revise their forecast will therefore have a big impact."

A big rise in producer prices "will be very bad for bonds and very bad for the dollar," said David De Rosa, director of foreign exchange trading at Swiss Bank Corp. That would prompt speculation that the Federal Reserve Board will raise interest rates again, traders said. (Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP)

Via Associated Press Feb. 9

The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average

400

300

200

100

0

J A S O N D J

1994

1995

100

200

300

400

500

600

700

800

900

1000

1100

1200

1300

1400

1500

1600

1700

1800

1900

2000

2100

2200

2300

2400

2500

2600

2700

2800

2900

3000

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3700

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4000

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4400

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4700

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5000

5100

5200

5300

5400

5500

5600

5700

5800

5900

6000

6100

6200

6300

6400

6500

6600

6700

6800

6900

7000

7100

7200

Dow Jones Averages

Index High Low Last Chg.

Indus 3941.09 3948.21 3932.68 -2.69

Trans 1300.21 1308.48 1297.51 -1.01

Comp 1318.24 1321.33 1315.79 -1.10

Energy 1318.24 1321.33 1315.79 -1.10

Health 1318.24 1321.33 1315.79 -1.10

Tech 1318.24 1321.33 1315.79 -1.10

Telecom 1318.24 1321.33 1315.79 -1.10

Utilities 1318.24 1321.33 1315.79 -1.10

Finance 1318.24 1321.33 1315.79 -1.10

Real Estate 1318.24 1321.33 1315.79 -1.10

Commodities 1318.24 1321.33 1315.79 -1.10

Energy 1318.24 1321.33 1315.79 -1.10

Health 1318.24 1321.33 1315.79 -1.10

Tech 1318.24 1321.33 1315.79 -1.10

Telecom 1318.24 1321.33 1315.79 -1.10

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EUROPEAN FUTURES

Index High Low Last Chg.

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EUROPE

Price Cuts Take Toll at BT

Tougher Regulation Blamed for Profit Drop

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — British Telecommunications PLC said Thursday that its third-quarter profit fell 5.4 percent as price cuts enforced by regulators took their biggest toll yet on Britain's largest company.

BT said pretax profit in the three months ended Dec. 31 fell to £660 million (\$1 billion) from £698 million in the same period in 1993. Revenue rose 1 percent to £3.47 billion.

BT said nine-month pretax profit fell 2 percent, to £2.15 billion, on a 1.2 percent rise in revenue, to £10.32 billion.

The company said a 7 percent increase in domestic call volume for the nine months was

more than taken up by £470 million in revenue reduction from price cuts.

BT said it expected to make further price cuts, totaling £150 million, in the coming months in response to regulatory demands. The company said the cuts might further squeeze profit for the year.

Chairman Sir Iain Vallance said BT was "in a sound financial state" but faced an "increasingly unpredictable" British regulatory climate.

The Office of Telecommunications, Britain's telecommunications regulator, has stepped up pressure on the former monopoly to level the playing field with competitors by, among

other measures, publishing the prices it charges for connection to the BT network, the only telecommunications infrastructure in Britain.

On Thursday, Mercury Communications Ltd., BT's main rival, won clearance from the House of Lords to sue the regulators to change the way connection charges are calculated.

BT's share of the British retail telephone market fell to 88 percent in the year ended in March 1994 from 90 percent a year earlier, according to new data from the regulators. Mercury's market share rose to 10 percent from 9 percent.

(Bloomberg, AFX)

Acquisitions Lift VIAG's Net

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MUNICH — VIAG AG said Thursday that its operating profit doubled in 1994, to 850 million Deutsche marks (\$554 million), capping a year of aggressive acquisitions that lifted sales by 22 percent.

The company did not give a specific, comparable profit figure for 1993, saying a flurry of acquisitions and sales last year had made direct comparison impossible.

VIAG said 1994 sales rose to 28.9 billion DM from 23.7 billion DM. The company said it would recommend raising its

dividend to 10 DM a share from 9 DM in 1993.

VIAG attributed the rise in sales to an increase in demand and the "effect of consolidations and acquisitions," especially its purchase of a controlling stake in Bayernwerk AG, southern Germany's leading electricity producer.

VIAG did not list Bayernwerk's results separately but said it expected "a certain improvement in results during 1995," when Bayernwerk's earnings will be included for a full year.

Roland Pitz, an analyst with

Bayerische Hypotheken- & Wechsel-Bank AG, said VIAG's results showed its reorganization was paying off. The company shed less profitable units last year to enter promising fields such as telecommunications and food.

"The important thing here is that VIAG's earnings have improved across the board," Mr. Pitz said. "I think this reflects positively on the company's reorganization strategy."

The results sent VIAG's shares up to 504.00 DM from 497.80 DM on Wednesday.

(Bloomberg, AFX)

Ericsson Sets Record With Profit

Bloomberg Business News

STOCKHOLM — Shares in LM Ericsson AB climbed 4 percent Thursday after the company posted a 70 percent rise in fourth-quarter pretax profit and record 1994 earnings.

The company said its pretax profit rose to 2.12 billion kronor (\$284 million) in the fourth quarter from 1.25 billion kronor a year earlier.

Net profit, however, fell 13 percent to 1.66 billion kronor, because Ericsson had a tax credit of 654 million kronor in the fourth quarter of 1993. Sales rose 36 percent, to 27.98 billion kronor.

For the full year, pretax profit rose 80 percent, to 5.61 billion kronor, and net profit rose 38 percent, to 3.94 billion kronor. Annual sales increased to 82.55 billion kronor from 62.95 billion kronor.

The result was higher than analysts expected, and the company's B shares climbed to 427.50 kronor from 412 kronor. Ericsson's board proposed raising the dividend for 1994 to 5.5 kronor a share from 4.5 kronor.

Ericsson also said it would propose a 4-for-1 stock split at its shareholders' meeting May 10.

Kansallis to Merge With Union Bank

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HELSINKI — Unitas Ltd., the parent company of Union Bank of Finland Ltd., said Thursday it would merge with Kansallis-Osake-Pankki to form Finland's largest commercial bank.

The merged banking company would be one of the largest in Scandinavia, with more than 3 million retail customers, 150,000 corporate customers and total assets of about 300 billion markkaa (\$63.5 billion).

Kansallis will own 42 percent of the new company, and Unitas will own 58 percent, Unitas said. The name of the new bank has not yet been chosen.

Vesa Vaino, the president of Unitas, will be president of the new holding company. Pertti Voutilainen, his counterpart at Kansallis, will serve as chief executive of the new bank.

Current Kansallis shares will be exchangeable into shares of the new company on a 3-for-1 basis.

Trading in the shares of the two companies was suspended Thursday, but Kansallis closed at 4.87 markkaa Wednesday, with Unitas's A shares at 11.30.

"If the merger goes ahead, the new bank will have an extraordinarily dominant position in the Finnish banking system," IBCA, the European credit-ratings company, said, "although the challenge of merging the two largest Finnish banks, which are a similar size, should not be underestimated."

IBCA confirmed the long-

term and short-term credit ratings of both Kansallis and Union Bank of Finland. Both companies are rated A-minus for long-term debt and A1 on short-term debt.

"The merger of the two banks will permit a major restructuring and substantial cost savings," Unitas said. The company said it expected savings of as much as 1.5 billion markkaa a year.

Unitas said its 1995 earnings should be positive but warned they would be "encumbered" by charges related to the transaction.

"The merger will mean a significant improvement in the results outlook from 1995 on," the company said.

Union Bank posted a loss of about 1.3 billion markkaa last year, while Kansallis had a loss of about 1.8 billion markkaa.

The merger, which is expected to be completed by Dec. 31, would result in the elimination of between 5,000 and 6,000 jobs by the end of 1997 and could mean the closure of as many as 335 of the companies' combined 775 branches.

A merger would be the best way to handle excess capacity in the Finnish banking industry, said Tauno Matomaki, chairman of Repola Corp., one of the main shareholders in Kansallis.

"The large corporations have grown so big that the banks have become too small," he said.

Mr. Vaino said the initiative had come from the banks' owners. (Bloomberg, AFX, Reuters)


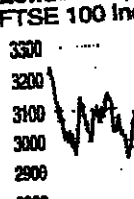
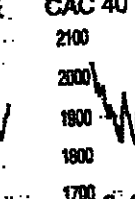
Sweden Raises Rates, Bolstering Its Markets

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STOCKHOLM — A decision by the central bank to raise interest rates for the third time in six months boosted Sweden's financial markets Thursday.

The Riksbank said it had raised the lending rate to 8.50 percent from 8 percent and the deposit rate to 6.50 percent from 6 percent, effective next Wednesday. It also raised the repurchase rate to 7.80 percent from 7.60 percent, effective Tuesday.

"This is a part of the policy to safeguard price stability," said Urban Backstrom, the bank's governor. (Bloomberg, AFX)

| Investor's Europe | | | | |
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| 1900 | 2900 | 1700 | | |
| 1800 | 2800 | 1600 | | |
| 1700 | 2700 | 1500 | | |
| 1600 | 2600 | 1400 | | |
| 1500 | 2500 | 1300 | | |
| 1400 | 2400 | 1200 | | |
| 1300 | 2300 | 1100 | | |
| 1200 | 2200 | 1000 | | |
| 1100 | 2100 | 900 | | |
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| 400 | 1400 | 200 | | |
| 300 | 1300 | 100 | | |
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| 0 | 1000 | -200 | | |
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| -22800 | -21800 | -23000 | | |
| -22900 | -21900 | -23100 | | |
| -23000 | -22000 | -23200 | | |
| -23100 | -22100 | -23300 | | |
| -23200 | -22200 | -23400 | | |
| -23300 | -22300 | -23500 | | |
| -23400 | -22400 | -23600 | | |
| -23500 | -22500 | -23700 | | |
| -23600 | -22600 | -23800 | | |
| -23700 | -22700 | -23900 | | |
| -23800 | -22800 | -24000 | | |
| -23900 | -22900 | -24100 | | |
| -24000 | -23000 | -24200 | | |
| -24100 | -23100 | -24300 | | |
| -24200 | -23200 | -24400 | | |
| -24300 | -23300 | -24500 | | |
| -24400 | -23400 | -24600 | | |
| -24500 | -23500 | -24700 | | |
| -24600 | -23600 | -24800 | | |
| -24700 | -23700 | -24900 | | |
| -24800 | -23800 | -25000 | | |
| -24900 | -23900 | -25100 | | |
| -25000 | -24000 | -25200 | | |
| -25100 | -24100 | -25300 | | |
| -25200 | -24200 | -25400 | | |
| -25300 | -24300 | -25500 | | |
| -25400 | -24400 | -25600 | | |
| -25500 | -24500 | -25700 | | |
| -25600 | -24600 | -25800 | | |
| -25700 | -24700 | -25900 | | |
| -25800 | -24800 | -26000 | | |
| -25900 | -24900 | -26100 | | |
| -26000 | -25000 | -26200 | | |
| -26100 | -25100 | -26300 | | |
| -26200 | -25200 | -26400 | | |
| -26300 | -25300 | -26500 | | |
| -26400 | -25400 | -26600 | | |
| -26500 | -25500 | -26700 | | |
| -26600 | -25600 | -26800 | | |
| -26700 | -25700 | -26900 | | |
| -26800 | -25800 | -27000 | | |
| -26900 | -25900 | -27100 | | |
| -27000 | -26000 | -27200 | | |
| -27100 | -26100 | -27300 | | |
| -27200 | -26200 | -27400 | | |
| -27300 | -26300 | -27500 | | |

NYSE

Thursday's 4 p.m. Close
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE High Low Listed On

| 12 Month High | 12 Month Low | Stock | Div | Yld | PE | High | Low | Listed On |
|---------------|--------------|-------|------|-----|------|------|------|-----------|
| 17.5 | 16.5 | 3M | 0.40 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 17.5 | 16.5 | 1987 |
| 16.5 | 15.5 | 4M | 0.30 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 16.5 | 15.5 | 1987 |
| 15.5 | 14.5 | 5M | 0.20 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 1987 |
| 14.5 | 13.5 | 6M | 0.10 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 14.5 | 13.5 | 1987 |
| 13.5 | 12.5 | 7M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 13.5 | 12.5 | 1987 |
| 12.5 | 11.5 | 8M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 12.5 | 11.5 | 1987 |
| 11.5 | 10.5 | 9M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 11.5 | 10.5 | 1987 |
| 10.5 | 9.5 | 10M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 10.5 | 9.5 | 1987 |
| 9.5 | 8.5 | 11M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 9.5 | 8.5 | 1987 |
| 8.5 | 7.5 | 12M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 8.5 | 7.5 | 1987 |
| 7.5 | 6.5 | 13M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 7.5 | 6.5 | 1987 |
| 6.5 | 5.5 | 14M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 1987 |
| 5.5 | 4.5 | 15M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 1987 |
| 4.5 | 3.5 | 16M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 4.5 | 3.5 | 1987 |
| 3.5 | 2.5 | 17M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 1987 |
| 2.5 | 1.5 | 18M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 1987 |
| 1.5 | 0.5 | 19M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 1987 |
| 0.5 | 0.0 | 20M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 1987 |

| 12 Month High | 12 Month Low | Stock | Div | Yld | PE | High | Low | Listed On |
|---------------|--------------|-------|------|-----|------|------|------|-----------|
| 17.5 | 16.5 | 21M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 17.5 | 16.5 | 1987 |
| 16.5 | 15.5 | 22M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 16.5 | 15.5 | 1987 |
| 15.5 | 14.5 | 23M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 1987 |
| 14.5 | 13.5 | 24M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 14.5 | 13.5 | 1987 |
| 13.5 | 12.5 | 25M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 13.5 | 12.5 | 1987 |
| 12.5 | 11.5 | 26M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 12.5 | 11.5 | 1987 |
| 11.5 | 10.5 | 27M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 11.5 | 10.5 | 1987 |
| 10.5 | 9.5 | 28M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 10.5 | 9.5 | 1987 |
| 9.5 | 8.5 | 29M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 9.5 | 8.5 | 1987 |
| 8.5 | 7.5 | 30M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 8.5 | 7.5 | 1987 |
| 7.5 | 6.5 | 31M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 7.5 | 6.5 | 1987 |
| 6.5 | 5.5 | 32M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 1987 |
| 5.5 | 4.5 | 33M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 1987 |
| 4.5 | 3.5 | 34M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 4.5 | 3.5 | 1987 |
| 3.5 | 2.5 | 35M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 1987 |
| 2.5 | 1.5 | 36M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 1987 |
| 1.5 | 0.5 | 37M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 1987 |
| 0.5 | 0.0 | 38M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 1987 |

| 12 Month High | 12 Month Low | Stock | Div | Yld | PE | High | Low | Listed On |
|---------------|--------------|-------|------|-----|------|------|------|-----------|
| 17.5 | 16.5 | 39M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 17.5 | 16.5 | 1987 |
| 16.5 | 15.5 | 40M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 16.5 | 15.5 | 1987 |
| 15.5 | 14.5 | 41M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 1987 |
| 14.5 | 13.5 | 42M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 14.5 | 13.5 | 1987 |
| 13.5 | 12.5 | 43M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 13.5 | 12.5 | 1987 |
| 12.5 | 11.5 | 44M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 12.5 | 11.5 | 1987 |
| 11.5 | 10.5 | 45M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 11.5 | 10.5 | 1987 |
| 10.5 | 9.5 | 46M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 10.5 | 9.5 | 1987 |
| 9.5 | 8.5 | 47M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 9.5 | 8.5 | 1987 |
| 8.5 | 7.5 | 48M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 8.5 | 7.5 | 1987 |
| 7.5 | 6.5 | 49M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 7.5 | 6.5 | 1987 |
| 6.5 | 5.5 | 50M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 1987 |
| 5.5 | 4.5 | 51M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 1987 |
| 4.5 | 3.5 | 52M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 4.5 | 3.5 | 1987 |
| 3.5 | 2.5 | 53M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 1987 |
| 2.5 | 1.5 | 54M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 1987 |
| 1.5 | 0.5 | 55M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 1987 |

| 12 Month High | 12 Month Low | Stock | Div | Yld | PE | High | Low | Listed On |
|---------------|--------------|-------|------|-----|------|------|------|-----------|
| 17.5 | 16.5 | 56M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 17.5 | 16.5 | 1987 |
| 16.5 | 15.5 | 57M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 16.5 | 15.5 | 1987 |
| 15.5 | 14.5 | 58M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 1987 |
| 14.5 | 13.5 | 59M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 14.5 | 13.5 | 1987 |
| 13.5 | 12.5 | 60M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 13.5 | 12.5 | 1987 |
| 12.5 | 11.5 | 61M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 12.5 | 11.5 | 1987 |
| 11.5 | 10.5 | 62M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 11.5 | 10.5 | 1987 |
| 10.5 | 9.5 | 63M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 10.5 | 9.5 | 1987 |
| 9.5 | 8.5 | 64M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 9.5 | 8.5 | 1987 |
| 8.5 | 7.5 | 65M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 8.5 | 7.5 | 1987 |
| 7.5 | 6.5 | 66M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 7.5 | 6.5 | 1987 |
| 6.5 | 5.5 | 67M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 1987 |
| 5.5 | 4.5 | 68M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 1987 |
| 4.5 | 3.5 | 69M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 4.5 | 3.5 | 1987 |
| 3.5 | 2.5 | 70M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 1987 |
| 2.5 | 1.5 | 71M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 1987 |
| 1.5 | 0.5 | 72M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 1987 |

| 12 Month High | 12 Month Low | Stock | Div | Yld | PE | High | Low | Listed On |
|---------------|--------------|-------|------|-----|------|------|------|-----------|
| 17.5 | 16.5 | 73M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 17.5 | 16.5 | 1987 |
| 16.5 | 15.5 | 74M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 16.5 | 15.5 | 1987 |
| 15.5 | 14.5 | 75M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 1987 |
| 14.5 | 13.5 | 76M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 14.5 | 13.5 | 1987 |
| 13.5 | 12.5 | 77M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 13.5 | 12.5 | 1987 |
| 12.5 | 11.5 | 78M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 12.5 | 11.5 | 1987 |
| 11.5 | 10.5 | 79M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 11.5 | 10.5 | 1987 |
| 10.5 | 9.5 | 80M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 10.5 | 9.5 | 1987 |
| 9.5 | 8.5 | 81M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 9.5 | 8.5 | 1987 |
| 8.5 | 7.5 | 82M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 8.5 | 7.5 | 1987 |
| 7.5 | 6.5 | 83M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 7.5 | 6.5 | 1987 |
| 6.5 | 5.5 | 84M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 1987 |
| 5.5 | 4.5 | 85M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 1987 |
| 4.5 | 3.5 | 86M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 4.5 | 3.5 | 1987 |
| 3.5 | 2.5 | 87M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 1987 |
| 2.5 | 1.5 | 88M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 1987 |
| 1.5 | 0.5 | 89M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 1987 |

| 12 Month High | 12 Month Low | Stock | Div | Yld | PE | High | Low | Listed On |
|---------------|--------------|-------|------|-----|------|------|------|-----------|
| 17.5 | 16.5 | 90M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 17.5 | 16.5 | 1987 |
| 16.5 | 15.5 | 91M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 16.5 | 15.5 | 1987 |
| 15.5 | 14.5 | 92M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 1987 |
| 14.5 | 13.5 | 93M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 14.5 | 13.5 | 1987 |
| 13.5 | 12.5 | 94M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 13.5 | 12.5 | 1987 |
| 12.5 | 11.5 | 95M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 12.5 | 11.5 | 1987 |
| 11.5 | 10.5 | 96M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 11.5 | 10.5 | 1987 |
| 10.5 | 9.5 | 97M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 10.5 | 9.5 | 1987 |
| 9.5 | 8.5 | 98M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 9.5 | 8.5 | 1987 |
| 8.5 | 7.5 | 99M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 8.5 | 7.5 | 1987 |
| 7.5 | 6.5 | 100M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 7.5 | 6.5 | 1987 |
| 6.5 | 5.5 | 101M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 1987 |
| 5.5 | 4.5 | 102M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 1987 |
| 4.5 | 3.5 | 103M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 4.5 | 3.5 | 1987 |
| 3.5 | 2.5 | 104M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 1987 |
| 2.5 | 1.5 | 105M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 1987 |
| 1.5 | 0.5 | 106M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 1987 |

| 12 Month High | 12 Month Low | Stock | Div | Yld | PE | High | Low | Listed On |
|---------------|--------------|-------|------|-----|------|------|------|-----------|
| 17.5 | 16.5 | 107M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 17.5 | 16.5 | 1987 |
| 16.5 | 15.5 | 108M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 16.5 | 15.5 | 1987 |
| 15.5 | 14.5 | 109M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 1987 |
| 14.5 | 13.5 | 110M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 14.5 | 13.5 | 1987 |
| 13.5 | 12.5 | 111M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 13.5 | 12.5 | 1987 |
| 12.5 | 11.5 | 112M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 12.5 | 11.5 | 1987 |
| 11.5 | 10.5 | 113M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 11.5 | 10.5 | 1987 |
| 10.5 | 9.5 | 114M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 10.5 | 9.5 | 1987 |
| 9.5 | 8.5 | 115M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 9.5 | 8.5 | 1987 |
| 8.5 | 7.5 | 116M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 8.5 | 7.5 | 1987 |
| 7.5 | 6.5 | 117M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 7.5 | 6.5 | 1987 |
| 6.5 | 5.5 | 118M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 1987 |
| 5.5 | 4.5 | 119M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 1987 |
| 4.5 | 3.5 | 120M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 4.5 | 3.5 | 1987 |
| 3.5 | 2.5 | 121M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 1987 |
| 2.5 | 1.5 | 122M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 1987 |
| 1.5 | 0.5 | 123M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 1987 |

| INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|-------|------|-----|------|------|------|-----------|
| 12 Month High | 12 Month Low | Stock | Div | Yld | PE | High | Low | Listed On |
| 17.5 | 16.5 | 124M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 17.5 | 16.5 | 1987 |
| 16.5 | 15.5 | 125M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 16.5 | 15.5 | 1987 |
| 15.5 | 14.5 | 126M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 1987 |
| 14.5 | 13.5 | 127M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 14.5 | 13.5 | 1987 |
| 13.5 | 12.5 | 128M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 13.5 | 12.5 | 1987 |
| 12.5 | 11.5 | 129M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 12.5 | 11.5 | 1987 |
| 11.5 | 10.5 | 130M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 11.5 | 10.5 | 1987 |
| 10.5 | 9.5 | 131M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 10.5 | 9.5 | 1987 |
| 9.5 | 8.5 | 132M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 9.5 | 8.5 | 1987 |
| 8.5 | 7.5 | 133M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 8.5 | 7.5 | 1987 |
| 7.5 | 6.5 | 134M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 7.5 | 6.5 | 1987 |
| 6.5 | 5.5 | 135M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 1987 |
| 5.5 | 4.5 | 136M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 1987 |
| 4.5 | 3.5 | 137M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 4.5 | 3.5 | 1987 |
| 3.5 | 2.5 | 138M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 1987 |
| 2.5 | 1.5 | 139M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 1987 |
| 1.5 | 0.5 | 140M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 1987 |
| 0.5 | 0.0 | 141M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 142M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 143M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 144M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 145M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 146M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 147M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 148M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 149M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 150M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 151M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 152M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 153M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 154M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 155M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 156M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 157M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 158M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 159M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 160M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 161M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 162M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 163M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 164M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 165M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 166M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 167M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 168M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 169M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 170M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 171M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 172M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 173M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 174M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 175M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 176M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 177M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 178M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 179M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 180M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 181M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 182M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 183M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 184M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 185M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 186M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 187M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 188M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 189M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 190M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 191M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 192M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 193M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 194M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 195M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 196M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 197M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 198M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 199M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 200M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 201M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 202M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 203M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 204M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 205M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 206M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 207M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 208M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 209M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 210M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 211M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 212M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 213M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 214M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 215M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 216M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 217M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 218M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 219M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 220M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 221M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 222M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 223M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 224M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 225M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 226M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 227M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 228M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 229M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 230M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 231M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 232M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 233M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 234M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 235M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 236M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 237M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 238M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 239M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 240M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 241M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 242M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 243M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 244M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 245M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 246M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 247M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 248M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 249M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 250M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 251M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 252M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 253M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 254M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 255M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 256M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 257M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 258M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 259M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 260M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 261M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 262M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 263M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 264M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 265M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 266M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 267M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 268M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 269M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 270M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 271M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 272M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 273M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 274M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 275M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 276M | 0.05 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1987 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 277M | | | | | | |

Samsung Seeks Acquisitions In Auto Sector

Bloomberg Business News

SEOUL — The Samsung business group is looking into acquiring one or more Japanese auto electronics companies to ease its planned entry into the passenger-car market in 1998, a Samsung Electronics Co. executive said Thursday.

Young Key Hwang, managing director and treasurer of Samsung Electronics, said the group would study the technical strengths of small and medium-sized suppliers to the Japanese auto industry before deciding on takeover targets. Acquisitions could take place in 1996 or 1997, he said.

"Car-related electronics is an area where we have to be more

prepared," Mr. Hwang said. Samsung received government permission last year to enter the auto business, where it plans to become South Korea's fourth-largest automaker, after Hyundai Motor Corp., Kia Motors Co. and Daewoo Motors Corp.

Samsung Heavy Industries Co. makes diesel trucks with technical support from Nissan Diesel Motor Co. of Japan. Samsung Heavy said it would rely on technical support from Nissan Motor Co. of Japan as it began passenger-car production.

Mr. Hwang also said Samsung was considering producing semiconductors, memory chips in Europe, possibly within three years.

The company has begun tentative examination of production sites in Germany, Spain and Britain and is leaning toward the latter, he said.

In the short term, Samsung's collaboration with NEC Corp. of Japan to make chips in Europe will help alleviate a supply shortage, but "as a mid-to-long-range plan, we feel it may be necessary to construct another fabrication plant in Europe," Mr. Hwang said.

NEC will provide dynamic random-access memory chips to Samsung from its British factories.

But Mr. Hwang said European production was Samsung's third priority, after expansion into the United States and Southeast Asia.

Samsung Electronics is negotiating buying a stake, possibly a controlling one, in AST Research Inc., the fourth-largest U.S. personal computer maker.

"We are looking into it," Mr. Hwang said. "It provides a strategic fit for us. It's not a question of whether or not, but how much and at what cost."

AST buys some of its components from Samsung. The move would give the Korean company instant access to the estimated \$90 billion world market for personal computers.

Samsung also said it had dedicated a \$375 million plant for advanced liquid-crystal displays in Suwon, just south of Seoul. The plant will make as many as 80,000 thin flat-transistor LCDs, which are widely used for notebook computers.

Samsung Says Raters Are Biased

Bloomberg Business News

SEOUL — Korean companies have to pay more to borrow on international markets because of "bias" and lack of understanding on the part of Western debt rating agencies, a Samsung company executive charged Thursday.

"They don't understand the culture; they don't fully appreciate the Korean government's plan for economic development," said Young Key Hwang, managing director of Samsung Electronics Co.

South Korea, with an A-plus rating from Standard & Poor's Corp., is "very significantly undervalued," Mr. Hwang contended. He said that, based on the strength of its government and economy, the country deserved a rating of AA or AA-plus.

South Korean companies, including Samsung Electronics, also are undervalued, Mr. Hwang said. Samsung's A-minus rating should be upgraded at least to AA, he said.

'The Club' Shows Cachet

H.K. Firm Sells a Taste of the Exclusive

By Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Amid Asia's many giant infrastructure projects and swashbuckling corporate deals last year, \$101 million was only a mid-sized cash call.

But CCA International Ltd.'s ability to raise that amount in 1994 from the sale of memberships to private golf, health and dining clubs testified to Asia's huge appetite for well-heeled leisure.

CCA, based in Hong Kong, develops, manages and owns members-only social and sports clubs in a global business now grossing about \$200 million a year. It has interests in 34 clubs and has raised close to \$350 million in club memberships.

"We fortunately picked the right time to cater to the rising affluence of an expanding middle class," said Dieter Klostermann, the company's chairman.

Mr. Klostermann came to Hong Kong in 1967 when many hotel executives were fleeing the violence that had spilled into the territory during China's Cultural Revolution.

The private club business exploded in Asia in the late 1980s and early 1990s as new wealth and a shortage of golf and sports resorts convinced developers that they could sell pricey memberships to finance them.

Initiation fees on the order of \$25,000 or even \$50,000 were not uncommon, nor are they today. Once that is paid, members pay much lower yearly dues.

Since a limited number of memberships are sold, however, buying one in a popular club often means making a deal with a member who's

willing to sell. There are also those who buy memberships with the sole intent of selling them new areas.

People who actually want to use a club have lined up alongside speculators to buy memberships that have often spiraled in value.

"In the United States and Britain, the public sector has

built golf courses and sports facilities," said Mr. Klostermann. "In Asia it hasn't. The club concept fits the lifestyle of Asia. It appeals with its air of exclusivity."

In some cities, however, too many new clubs have been built. In others, complex financial and logistical arrangements needed to fund \$100 million projects have

founded. "The whole concept is fraught with risks," said Robert Stiles, group managing director of Horwath Asia Pacific, an international hotel and resort consultancy group.

"There can be financing and construction problems in the early days, and then they need frequent use by their members to stay afloat afterward."

CCA, which Mr. Stiles and other analysts described as a market leader in the specialized Asian field, has thrived because it provided much-needed management experience to property owners in

the early days. Now it is able to invest in clubs that need rescuing or in those in popular new areas.

CCA recently took a major stake in a golf course near Hanoi that had encountered start-up difficulties. It also plans to invest in a golf course and residential community in Shanghai while refurbishing an old building on the city's famous Bund, once the so-called Wall Street of Asia, for use as a business-oriented social club.

"Development in some areas has slowed down because of an oversupply of facilities," said Steve Klein-schmidt, vice president of PKF Consulting Ltd. in Hong Kong, citing Malaysia and Thailand as overbuilt markets. "But we will continue to see very strong growth rates in memberships for some time to come."

CCA intends to go on a "major expansion program," said Mr. Klostermann, opening new facilities in cities where it already has a presence and moving into new areas.

While the group's original target was involvement in 50 properties by 2000, it now believes it will reach that goal by 1998. Even with China undergoing an economic tightening, the group is still selling 540,000 memberships for a new club in Guangzhou.

Tapping into its existing clientele of more than 35,000 members in the club network is one key to CCA's fortunes. Members are entitled to use most facilities at group clubs, whether it is a golf course in Australia or a dining club in the City of London.

The next step for CCA, said Mr. Klostermann, is to develop resort properties to serve its growing membership ranks.

Shanghai To Group State Firms

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — Shanghai, China's leading industrial city, will set up 10 state-controlled conglomerates this year, the official Xinhua news agency said Thursday.

Within two years, the conglomerates are expected to have annual sales of 10 billion yuan (\$1.17 billion) each.

An undisclosed number of state enterprise groups with estimated yearly sales of 5 billion yuan each will also be established, according to the Xinhua report.

The agency said Shanghai authorities had decided to combine the formation of the conglomerates and groups with a "modern enterprise system and reform of state assets" management.

The overhaul of China's state-owned companies has become a top priority for Beijing. Many of these enterprises are deeply in the red, but the government has been cautious about reform because it wants to avoid mass layoffs that could lead to social unrest.

The government hopes the conglomerates, which will combine loss-making companies with more profitable ones, will become strong enough to compete on both international and domestic markets.

Some of the companies that will form the basis of the new entities are among the most significant in the local economy, including Shanghai Auto Industry Corp., Shanghai Electric United Co. and Shanghai Rubber Tire Co., the agency said.

Separately, the Youth Daily newspaper reported that Shanghai had passed a law requiring foreign-funded companies to set up unions for their workers within six months of opening for business.

(AP, AFX, Bloomberg)

Investor's Asia

| Exchange | Index | Thursday Close | Prev. Close | % Change |
|-------------------------|-------|----------------|-------------|----------|
| Hong Kong Hang Seng | 10000 | 8,654.88 | 7,934.83 | +9.1 |
| Singapore Straits Times | 2000 | 2,085.81 | 2,051.62 | +0.32 |
| Sydney All Ordinaries | 2000 | 1,833.50 | 1,823.30 | +0.55 |
| Tokyo Nikkei 225 | 2000 | 16,092.55 | 16,280.25 | -1.04 |
| Kuala Lumpur Composite | 1000 | 971.08 | 964.75 | +0.65 |
| Bangkok SET | 1000 | 1,807.18 | 1,814.24 | -0.39 |
| Seoul Composite Stock | 1000 | 964.12 | 958.35 | +0.60 |
| Taipei Weighted Price | 1000 | 6,543.42 | 6,526.74 | +0.26 |
| Manila PSE | 1000 | 2,563.31 | 2,554.14 | +0.36 |
| Jakarta Stock Index | 1000 | 450.83 | 451.95 | -0.25 |
| New Zealand NZSE-40 | 1000 | 1,968.58 | 1,964.13 | +0.23 |
| Bombay National Index | 1000 | 1,715.38 | 1,726.78 | -0.63 |

Very briefly:

- Daewoo Corp. of South Korea will begin listing its shares on the London Stock Exchange at the end of March.
- Toyota Motor Corp., Japan's largest car maker, will expand its telecommunications and information businesses, particularly in the optical-fiber sector.
- Australia's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 9 percent in January, compared with 8.9 percent in December and 10.5 percent in January 1994.
- NTT Data Communications Systems, a unit of Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp., hopes to list its shares in Tokyo in April, the Nihon Keizai Shimbun newspaper said.
- Taiwan's council for economic planning and development approved a plan that would allow foreign investors to enter its power-generation industry.
- Kobe Steel Ltd. of Japan and its subsidiary Kobe Steel International Netherlands BV are under review by Moody's Investors Service Inc. for a possible downgrading of their long-term debt.
- Pohang Iron & Steel Co. of South Korea said it would send cold-rolled steel samples to General Motors Corp. by June; POSCO is seeking a long-term contract to supply GM with auto-body plates.
- India's finance minister, Manmohan Singh, said the government hoped to hold annual inflation to less than 5 percent over the next two to three years, down from the current 10 percent.

AFP, AFX, Knight-Ridder

Matsushita Says Electronics Growth to Slow in Coming Year

Agence France-Press

TOKYO — Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. said Thursday that worldwide shipments by Japanese electrical companies would rise 2 percent in the coming year. The forecast for the year beginning in April is down from the percent increase estimated for the current year — the first increase in three years, reflecting the strength of computers and home electronics.

Matsushita, the world's largest consumer electronics company, said global shipments would rise to 36.9 trillion yen (\$371 billion) from 36.3 trillion yen in the current year. The forecast includes audiovisual products, home electronics, industrial equipment and electronic devices such as semiconductors and optical discs.

Domestic shipments are forecast to rise 2 percent to 23.8 trillion yen, down from the current year's estimated increase of 4 percent. Exports, after rising 2 percent this year, are expected to remain flat at 13.1 trillion

yen or decline, depressed by production moved abroad and the continued strength of the yen.

Matsushita said domestic demand for wide-screen televisions would jump 76 percent, with demand for mobile telephones advancing 40 percent.

But the company said growth in the electronics sector would remain low because of the continued decline in prices and the lack of a clear upturn in the Japanese economy, along with structural factors.

Toshiba Unveils a New Chip

Agence France-Press

TOKYO — Toshiba Corp., the Japanese electronics concern, said Thursday it had begun selling the world's first so-called flying amplifier chip, designed to improve the picture quality of videocassette recorders and to lower their manufacturing costs. Toshiba said mass production would start in April.

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FOR SALE: part or whole of a real estate/holiday complex on a piece of land covering 430,000 sqm. Call: (313) 441-1111.

WEST KENSINGTON, W14

3 Storey Victorian freehold house with 5 bedrooms. Call: (313) 441-1111.

OCEANFRONT

HILTON HEAD, SC USA. Call: (313) 441-1111.

PARADISE FOR SALE

Richly equipped property (3 houses, floor area 958 sqm). In Costa Rica. Price: 2.5 mio USD. Call: (313) 441-1111.

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WEST KENSINGTON, W14

3

Thursday's 4 p.m.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

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[illegible]

Thursday's 4 p.m. Close
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect trade elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

[illegible]

Sales figures are unofficial, yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 2 weeks plus the current week, but not the biggest amount or more than has been sold. **stock dividend** amounting to 25% of the previous year's high low range and the new stock only. **Unofficial** means that the figures are not based on actual observations based on the following:
 1 - dividend also sent to/s
 2 - dividend is not a usual stock dividend.
 3 - stock dividend.
 4 - new yearly low.
 5 - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
 6 - dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 10% non-resident.
 7 - dividend declared after sell-off or stock dividend.
 8 - dividend declared after a stock dividend, or no action taken at subsequent meetings.
 9 - dividend declared in this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
 10 - dividend declared in the previous year. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
P/E - price-earnings ratio.
 1 - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus the current year.
 2 - dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated up to new yearly high.
 3 - dividend paid or receivable or assumed by recognized unit.
 4 - dividend declared by the company or securities assumed by such companies.
 5 - when issued.
 6 - when declared.
 7 - when issued or at a profit.
 8 - when issued or at a profit.
 9 - when issued or at a profit.
 10 - when issued and sales in full.

SPORTS

For Snooker's Champ, No Pound Signs on the Pockets

By Ian Thomson
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Two weeks before his 13th birthday, Stephen Hendry's parents gave him a miniature snooker table for Christmas. Thirteen years later, that table has made him a millionaire. He is a Scot with short blond hair, cowlicks and Charles Chaplin's build, and he is the best snooker player in the world.

"It was a complete fluke," he said. "I'd never played before, I'd never watched it on TV. I was walking by one of the shops with my mother and I guess I saw one in the window and told her. 'That would be nice to have one of those.'"

The table lived with him in his small bedroom. It was about one-fourth the size of an adult snooker table, and to avoid scuffing the wall he would have to jab down on the cue ball. Within four months his talent had outgrown the surroundings and he began playing at something called the Malcoos Snooker Club.

Billiards has the image of a seedy, city game played by sharks, career drinkers, talented losers — but more gentle than boxing. Malcoos was that kind of forgettable place. Hendry played there for only a little while, but he recalls that the balls weren't all the same shade of red, and the players didn't seem to have anywhere better to go. Hendry did, to a nicer club and he isn't romantic about Malcoos, though it sounds like one of those pool halls from "The Hustler," in which Paul Newman shot it out with Jackie Gleason as Minnesota Fats.

"I've never seen it," Hendry said of the movie. "What? Every priest reads the Bible."

"Everyone says I should," he said. "But I keep missing it when it's on TV, and you can't seem to buy it on video."

He seems to have passed through Malcoos without meeting a role model. Lucky him. In those days, Hendry could barely see over the table. He dropped out of school a few months early, his teachers predicting failure.

He was professional at 16. The other top Scottish players were systematically challenged to matches against the future world No. 1, with his manager, Ian Doyle, staking up to £1,000 on Hendry. Anyone who ever saw "The Hustler" might view this as his romantic period. Minnesota Fats, Willie Mosconi, every legend made his name that way — making darts in another man's club, risking his own money, whiskey on the breath. It must have been something. "Generally, I lost," Hendry said. "I probably cost Ian 5,000 or 6,000 pounds."

How did Doyle react to that? "I don't think you could print it," Hendry said. "He was pretty upset, but playing money matches didn't give me a buzz. I like the money now, but for me it's always been titles. The money is a nice bonus at the end, but I've never seen pound signs at the backs of the pockets."

Hendry's winnings last year amounted to £419,770, which is slightly over \$650,000. He has held 51 major titles since he became the youngest to win one at 19; he was 21, another record, when he won the first of his four world championships. His main desire is to overtake the record of six world titles held by Steve Davis, who currently is ranked No. 2 in the world, behind Hendry.

Hendry travels as far as Asia to compete in 15 or 16 tourna-

ments per year. In between events he practices for five or six hours a day at his club in Edinburgh. He doesn't keep a snooker table in his home, and he owns just the one tuxedo, which he wears to tournaments and weddings alike.

He gives no more than 10 exhibitions a year, nor does he know how to do the usual trick shots. He is the consummate pro of the new professional era. But, come to think of it, Jack Nicklaus has never done trick shots either.

"I don't think about snooker when I'm not playing or practicing," Hendry said. "I like to think of it as a job, where I go in the same time every day. Usually I go to the club in the morning around 10 and play until around 5 P.M., with a break for lunch. I just play in the club next to all the members, but it's quiet during the day. Some-

times it can be a bit of drudgery, because there's nothing more I can learn on the technical side. But I love playing from the competitive side."

He won his third consecutive world championship last year despite a hairline fracture of his left elbow suffered midway through the second round. In Minnesota Fats' day, it would have happened at 3 A.M. in an alley; what happened to Hendry was that, barefooted, he slipped in the bathroom. Returning to bed, he awoke the next morning with his arm swollen stiff. The elbow was drained of fluid at the hospital, allowing him to bend his support arm enough to lean his hand flat on the table, and he won all seven frames that night. He went on to beat his teenage hero, Jimmy White, by 18-17 over two days in the final.

The most sinister thing hap-

pened to him four years ago, when he left his cue in a tournament practice room and returned two minutes later to find it had been stolen. Ian Doyle offered a reward of £10,000 for its return.

"The guy who was caught for stealing it and the guy who handed it in had the same surname," Hendry said. "The police thought there was a 99 percent chance that they were involved together, but they couldn't prove it. Ian had to pay the £10,000 reward to get the cue."

It's the same £50 cue Hendry has owned since he was 14. "All the players who see it think it's a terrible cue. They don't know how I can play with it. Most cues are made of ash, but mine's maple — more whippy."

"When mine was stolen, I had another cue flown down. It was an exact replica to the one I

had, the same dimensions, the same weight, but I couldn't put a ball with it. That's true for most of the players — very few can change their cue. Now, obviously, I don't let it out of my sight for a minute."

At 26 and successful beyond his imagination, he wonders what he might do should he break Davis's record in the next five years. It's not a good time for imagining, in between rounds of the Benson & Hedges Masters this week, because he intends to concentrate on this job. Still — he could begin a new life while still young, doing all the things he never had time to do. Few of the great players ever escaped with that chance.

But, Hendry said, "I think I'd always be involved in snooker. I love it, but it's also more or less all I know, and I think at 30 it would be too late for me to learn another career."



Bordeaux fans, upset over a 1-0 loss to visiting Le Havre, first confronted police, then damaged cars in the parking lots.



A Chelsea supporter being restrained by police in London.

'Fair Play' England Hit by New Violence

The Associated Press
NYON, Switzerland — Italy, France, Germany and England have each gained four spots in next season's UEFA Cup. It was announced Thursday.

Italy, France and Germany got their four based on a points system that grades each country's clubs in European competitions for the last five years.

England gained three berths from that system, plus a fourth because it was in the top three of UEFA's "fair play" ranking, which rewards "sportsmanlike conduct of players, officials and spectators."

Norway and Luxembourg were the other two countries gaining a "fair play" berth. The top three were determined in October, before the latest incidents of violence in England.

In London, 19 fans were charged Thursday in connection with a rampage that followed the FA Cup game between Chelsea and Millwall, which ended with the First Division's Millwall eliminating the Premier League team in a penalty shootout.

A large number of Chelsea fans invaded the field and clashed with mounted police and some Millwall players.

Further clashes between fans and police continued outside the stadium.

Scotland Yard said that at least two police officers had been hospitalized with head injuries. Nine others had minor injuries.

In Milan, where AC Milan won the European Super Cup by beating Arsenal, 2-0, on goals by Zvonimir Boban and Daniele Massaro, there were no problems with the crowd at the match. Police reported some incidents involving English fans beforehand.

SCOREBOARD

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

| | | | | |
|--------------|----|----|------|-----|
| Orlando | W | L | Pct | GB |
| New York | 36 | 16 | .692 | — |
| Boston | 19 | 27 | .412 | 17½ |
| New Jersey | 19 | 31 | .380 | 19½ |
| Atlanta | 17 | 29 | .370 | 19½ |
| Philadelphia | 14 | 34 | .292 | 23½ |
| Washington | 11 | 34 | .244 | 25 |

Central Division

| | | | | |
|-----------|----|----|------|----|
| Charlotte | 31 | 17 | .646 | — |
| Cleveland | 28 | 19 | .596 | 2½ |
| Indiana | 27 | 19 | .589 | 3 |
| Chicago | 24 | 24 | .500 | 7½ |
| Atlanta | 22 | 25 | .468 | 9 |
| Milwaukee | 19 | 29 | .396 | 12 |
| Detroit | 17 | 27 | .370 | 13 |

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

| | | | | |
|-------------|----|----|------|-----|
| Utah | W | L | Pct | GB |
| San Antonio | 35 | 13 | .729 | — |
| Houston | 29 | 16 | .646 | 7½ |
| Denver | 20 | 25 | .444 | 13½ |
| Dallas | 18 | 26 | .409 | 15½ |
| Minnesota | 11 | 34 | .244 | 23½ |

Pacific Division

| | | | | |
|---------------|----|----|------|-----|
| Phoenix | W | L | Pct | GB |
| Seattle | 35 | 13 | .729 | — |
| L.A. Lakers | 28 | 16 | .636 | 7½ |
| Portland | 25 | 20 | .556 | 11½ |
| Sacramento | 20 | 25 | .444 | 13½ |
| Golden State | 13 | 31 | .296 | 20½ |
| L.A. Clippers | 7 | 40 | .146 | 30½ |

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|--------|----|
| Cleveland | 84 | 76 | LA 103 | 97 |
| Seattle | 115 | 104 | LA 103 | 97 |
| C: Williams 5-19 4-14 16, Brandon 9-16 17 19 | | | | |
| B: Williams 3-14 8-16 18, Rodie 6-17 6-18, Re- | | | | |
| baudette-Cleveland 44 (Williams 13), Boston | | | | |
| 61 (Williams 12), Atlanta-Cleveland 119 (E- | | | | |
| don 3), Boston 13 (Dowless 7) | | | | |
| Dallas | 79 | 78 | LA 103 | 97 |
| Orlando | 81 | 74 | LA 103 | 97 |
| D: Jones 4-14 2-14, Jackson 6-14 0-12; O: | | | | |

Other Major College Scores

Football

Big Ten

| | | | | |
|---------------|----|----|------|-----|
| Illinois | W | L | Pct | GB |
| Michigan | 35 | 13 | .729 | — |
| Ohio State | 28 | 16 | .636 | 7½ |
| Notre Dame | 25 | 20 | .556 | 11½ |
| Wisconsin | 20 | 25 | .444 | 13½ |
| Indiana | 13 | 31 | .296 | 20½ |
| L.A. Clippers | 7 | 40 | .146 | 30½ |

SEC

| | | | | |
|-------------------|----|----|------|-----|
| Alabama | W | L | Pct | GB |
| Georgia | 35 | 13 | .729 | — |
| Florida | 28 | 16 | .636 | 7½ |
| South Carolina | 25 | 20 | .556 | 11½ |
| Mississippi State | 20 | 25 | .444 | 13½ |
| Tennessee | 13 | 31 | .296 | 20½ |
| L.A. Clippers | 7 | 40 | .146 | 30½ |

ACC

| | | | | |
|----------------|----|----|------|-----|
| Duke | W | L | Pct | GB |
| North Carolina | 35 | 13 | .729 | — |
| Virginia Tech | 28 | 16 | .636 | 7½ |
| Wake Forest | 25 | 20 | .556 | 11½ |
| Georgia Tech | 20 | 25 | .444 | 13½ |
| Florida State | 13 | 31 | .296 | 20½ |
| L.A. Clippers | 7 | 40 | .146 | 30½ |

Big East

| | | | | |
|---------------|----|----|------|-----|
| Yale | W | L | Pct | GB |
| Harvard | 35 | 13 | .729 | — |
| Cornell | 28 | 16 | .636 | 7½ |
| Penn State | 25 | 20 | .556 | 11½ |
| Stanford | 20 | 25 | .444 | 13½ |
| UCLA | 13 | 31 | .296 | 20½ |
| L.A. Clippers | 7 | 40 | .146 | 30½ |

Big 12

| | | | | |
|---------------|----|----|------|-----|
| Oklahoma | W | L | Pct | GB |
| Nebraska | 35 | 13 | .729 | — |
| Texas | 28 | 16 | .636 | 7½ |
| Colorado | 25 | 20 | .556 | 11½ |
| Arizona State | 20 | 25 | .444 | 13½ |
| Utah State | 13 | 31 | .296 | 20½ |
| L.A. Clippers | 7 | 40 | .146 | 30½ |

Big 5

| | | | | |
|----------------|----|----|------|-----|
| Arkansas | W | L | Pct | GB |
| Kansas | 35 | 13 | .729 | — |
| Oklahoma State | 28 | 16 | .636 | 7½ |
| Missouri | 25 | 20 | .556 | 11½ |
| Texas Tech | 20 | 25 | .444 | 13½ |
| LSU | 13 | 31 | .296 | 20½ |
| L.A. Clippers | 7 | 40 | .146 | 30½ |

Big 8

| | | | | |
|---------------|----|----|------|-----|
| Nebraska | W | L | Pct | GB |
| Colorado | 35 | 13 | .729 | — |
| Utah | 28 | 16 | .636 | 7½ |
| Arizona | 25 | 20 | .556 | 11½ |
| Idaho | 20 | 25 | .444 | 13½ |
| Montana State | 13 | 31 | .296 | 20½ |
| L.A. Clippers | 7 | 40 | .146 | 30½ |

Big 7

| | | | | |
|---------------|----|----|------|-----|
| Nebraska | W | L | Pct | GB |
| Colorado | 35 | 13 | .729 | — |
| Utah | 28 | 16 | .636 | 7½ |
| Arizona | 25 | 20 | .556 | 11½ |
| Idaho | 20 | 25 | .444 | 13½ |
| Montana State | 13 | 31 | .296 | 20½ |
| L.A. Clippers | 7 | 40 | .146 | 30½ |

Big 6

| | | | | |
|---------------|----|----|------|-----|
| Nebraska | W | L | Pct | GB |
| Colorado | 35 | 13 | .729 | — |
| Utah | 28 | 16 | .636 | 7½ |
| Arizona | 25 | 20 | .556 | 11½ |
| Idaho | 20 | 25 | .444 | 13½ |
| Montana State | 13 | 31 | .296 | 20½ |
| L.A. Clippers | 7 | 40 | .146 | 30½ |

Big 5

| | | | | |
|---------------|----|----|------|-----|
| Nebraska | W | L | Pct | GB |
| Colorado | 35 | 13 | .729 | — |
| Utah | 28 | 16 | .636 | 7½ |
| Arizona | 25 | 20 | .556 | 11½ |
| Idaho | 20 | 25 | .444 | 13½ |
| Montana State | 13 | 31 | .296 | 20½ |
| L.A. Clippers | 7 | 40 | .146 | 30½ |

Big 4

| | | | | |
|---------------|----|----|------|-----|
| Nebraska | W | L | Pct | GB |
| Colorado | 35 | 13 | .729 | — |
| Utah | 28 | 16 | .636 | 7½ |
| Arizona | 25 | 20 | .556 | 11½ |
| Idaho | 20 | 25 | .444 | 13½ |
| Montana State | 13 | 31 | .296 | 20½ |
| L.A. Clippers | 7 | 40 | .146 | 30½ |

Big 3

| | | | | |
|---------------|----|----|------|-----|
| Nebraska | W | L | Pct | GB |
| Colorado | 35 | 13 | .729 | — |
| Utah | 28 | 16 | .636 | 7½ |
| Arizona | 25 | 20 | .556 | 11½ |
| Idaho | 20 | 25 | .444 | 13½ |
| Montana State | 13 | 31 | .296 | 20½ |
| L.A. Clippers | 7 | 40 | .146 | 30½ |

Big 2

| | | | | |
|---------------|----|----|------|-----|
| Nebraska | W | L | Pct | GB |
| Colorado | 35 | 13 | .729 | — |
| Utah | 28 | 16 | .636 | 7½ |
| Arizona | 25 | 20 | .556 | 11½ |
| Idaho | 20 | 25 | .444 | 13½ |
| Montana State | 13 | 31 | .296 | 20½ |
| L.A. Clippers | 7 | 40 | .146 | 30½ |

Big 1

| | | | | |
|---------------|----|----|------|-----|
| Nebraska | W | L | Pct | GB |
| Colorado | 35 | 13 | .729 | — |
| Utah | 28 | 16 | .636 | 7½ |
| Arizona | 25 | 20 | .556 | 11½ |
| Idaho | 20 | 25 | .444 | 13½ |
| Montana State | 13 | 31 | .296 | 20½ |
| L.A. Clippers | 7 | 40 | .146 | 30½ |

Top 25 College Results

Football

Big Ten

| | | | | |
|---------------|----|----|------|-----|
| Illinois | W | L | Pct | GB |
| Michigan | 35 | 13 | .729 | — |
| Ohio State | 28 | 16 | .636 | 7½ |
| Notre Dame | 25 | 20 | .556 | 11½ |
| Wisconsin | 20 | 25 | .444 | 13½ |
| Indiana | 13 | 31 | .296 | 20½ |
| L.A. Clippers | 7 | 40 | .146 | 30½ |

SEC

| | | | | |
|-------------------|----|----|------|-----|
| Alabama | W | L | Pct | GB |
| Georgia | 35 | 13 | .729 | — |
| Florida | 28 | 16 | .636 | 7½ |
| South Carolina | 25 | 20 | .556 | 11½ |
| Mississippi State | 20 | 25 | .444 | 13½ |
| Tennessee | 13 | 31 | .296 | 20½ |
| L.A. Clippers | 7 | 40 | .146 | 30½ |

ACC

| | | | | |
|----------------|----|----|------|-----|
| Duke | W | L | Pct | GB |
| North Carolina | 35 | 13 | .729 | — |
| Virginia Tech | 28 | 16 | .636 | 7½ |
| Wake Forest | 25 | 20 | .556 | 11½ |
| Georgia Tech | 20 | 25 | .444 | 13½ |
| Florida State | 13 | 31 | .296 | 20½ |
| L.A. Clippers | 7 | 40 | .146 | 30½ |

Big East

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|---|---|----|----|--|
| Michigan Bay | 3 | 1 | 9 | 30 | 31 | First Period: W-Bandora 1 (Petro, Johnson) |
| Florida | 3 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 23 | Second Period: W-Khrishig 3 (Lunne, Cote); (w), N.Y.-Gieny 1 (Zabov, Nedved); (w), W-Slaw 3 (Slawny, Johnson); (w), N.Y.-M. Masher 3 (Groves, Karpovets); (sh), N.Y.-Graves 5 (Zubov); (w), Third Period: W-Bandora 4 (Jehonsson, Slawny); (w), N.Y.-Zubov 2 (JA, Masher, Korolev); (w), |
| Philadelphia | 3 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 22 | |
| New Jersey | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 14 | |
| Washington | 2 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 16 | |
| Northwest Division | | | | | | |
| Pittsburgh | 8 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 42 | |
| Puebec | 8 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 34 | |

POSTCARD

Hotels for Dead Heads

By David Margolick
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — As the first person ever to sleep in the new Jerry Garcia Suite at the Beverly Prescott Hotel, I feel compelled to clear up a few common misconceptions about it immediately.

Though the bedsprings and shower curtains feature Garcia's designs, they are not dyed. The artwork on the walls doesn't include psychedelic Grateful Dead posters.

The courtesy sweet near the bed is genuine milk chocolate, not an Alice B. Toklas brownie. There is no Cherry Garcia ice cream in the mini-bar (though Ben & Jerry's has offered some), and there aren't any joints amid the munchies. In fact, the suite is actually on a no-smoking floor.

Of course, it is Garcia's music — the funky, high-energy, drug-related sound of San Francisco in the 1960s — that the 52-year-old lead guitarist of the Grateful Dead and several of other bands will always be known for.

But he studied art in the early 1960s, and returned to it while recovering from a diabetic coma in 1986. Four years ago, his designs began appearing on what became a highly successful line of neckties.

Someone later suggested a larger canvas: hotel interiors, with furnishings that could be covered with the same silk used to make the neckties and walls covered with his paintings.

Thus was born the Jerry Garcia Suite. The first opened last September at the Triton Hotel in San Francisco. And now, six flights higher and several hundred miles to the south, another has opened in the Beverly Prescott, an otherwise ordinary looking hotel that has a mailing address in Beverly Hills but is actually in Los Angeles.

Last month, Room 807 of the Beverly Prescott metamorphosed almost overnight from a regular business center into a bonafide Garcia Suite.

The hoteliers hope that Garcia's fans will lay their Dead Heads on Garcia's surrealistic pillows. When guests take showers, they will be surrounded by Garcia-inspired curtains. When they dry themselves off and trapeze about the suite, they will use towels and bathrobes embroidered with the same Garcia fantasy fish that adorn the lamps. They can put their feet up on Garcia-trimmed hassocks and throw trash into Garcia-wrapped wastebaskets.

The reclusive Garcia has provided the original spark with his drawings and doodles, then left it to others to transfer them onto silk, neckties and now to hotel furnishings. He selects the basic notes and leaves the orchestrating and the arrangements to others.

"He went along very graciously with it," said N. Sage of the Art Peddler in San Rafael, California, Garcia's publisher and licensing company.

"He's very serious about his art, but he really is only interested in it as he is creating it." True, Garcia did attend the opening of the suite in San Francisco — in one of his many black T-shirts — and signed one of the walls.

"I've never seen so much of me in one room before," he marveled. But Garcia, who has just returned from a belated honeymoon in Venezuela with his wife, Deborah, has yet to see the Los Angeles suite and will not talk about it, at least to the press.

It's too soon to say how the suite will play in Los Angeles, though there are already some bookings, at \$300 a night.

Russell Baker is on vacation.

Long-Hidden Hoard Provokes Controversy

By John Russell
New York Times Service

THE exhibition "Hidden Treasures Revealed" is not scheduled to open at the Hermitage in St. Petersburg until late next month, but it is already swirling in controversy.

These French paintings were taken from private collections in Germany at the end of World War II and have been kept out of view in Russia ever since. They are mainly Impressionists and Post-Impressionists by Degas, Pissarro, Daubigny, Cézanne, Renoir, Toulouse-Lautrec, Seurat, Gauguin and van Gogh, and many have not been viewed publicly in 70 years. In 1991, Art News magazine reported that they were being kept at the Hermitage. In October last year, Mikhail Piotrovsky, the director of the museum, announced that some of them would go on view in the spring.

Exactly which of the 74 paintings will be in the show when it opens on March 30 has not been announced. But as to the future of these works, everyone concerned is fighting for the moral high ground. Are the paintings prisoners in the Hermitage, or are they censored guests? Should they stay in Russia, or should they be returned to those who would have inherited them in Germany and elsewhere? Or should they be turned over to the German government, which is eager to have them?

Much rides on the answers to these questions. If put up for sale, these paintings would be worth several hundred million dollars at the least. Relatives of the original collectors have a good case to make, and they must be presumed to have made it. In both Germany and Russia, the matter has been discussed in the government.

[Three of the paintings — "White House at Night" by van Gogh, "Place de la Concorde" by Degas and "Two Sisters" by Gauguin were presented at a press conference Thursday in St. Petersburg. Agence France-Press reported. Deputy Culture Minister Mikhail Shvydkoi, who presented the three paintings, declared that Russia did not envisage any restitution of its art treasures to the Germans.]

The paintings will be shown in the grandest room the Hermitage has to offer. But until quite recently they have been sitting around informally, unframed and upright in racks or laid flat on a table in the kind of anonymous room, high up in the Hermitage, in which imperial housemaids once stored imperial buckets and brooms.

Seen together, these paintings speak well for the discernment of German collectors before World War I and into the 1920s. Over and over again, different works subtly adjust our understanding of artists often seen and long familiar.

Pissarro is an example. Still lifes account for barely more than 1 percent of his total output. But here is his crucial "Still Life With Coffee Pot" of



Renoir's "In the Garden" (detail) is among the 74 masterpieces in the Hermitage holdings.

1900, which looks both back to his close friend Cézanne, in the crumpling of the tablecloth, and forward to the sumptuous patterned backgrounds in the still lifes that Matisse painted almost a decade later. History itself is present in this painting.

With van Gogh, something similar happens. He loved the south of France, but he had trouble getting away from the idea, ingrained in his native Netherlands, that dizzying heights had no place in landscape. When he was in Saint-Rémy in October 1889, he could look up at a steep hillside on which plowman and plow, high up and far away, seemed to merge, in a single insectlike form. And he put them into one of the most memorable of all these pictures, "Landscape With House and Plowman," together with the bright scarlet of a Provencal roof and the yellow of a field of subtle that contrast with the violet tints of the plowed earth.

With Cézanne, equally, there are key works in his lifetime. Cézanne made about 200 paintings and drawings of bathers, but rare among them is the euphoric resolution of the "Bathers" of 1890-91. As for his "Houses Along a Road" of circa 1881, it is the epitome of his delight in the motif of the turning road that scythes its way through space.

And these who rank Cézanne as the greatest of all

still-life painters will marvel at "Apples, Peaches, Pear and Grapes," in which these everyday fruits are assembled on a plain wooden board that is supported by a rudimentary table leg. From this humdrum collocation, an awesome dignity results.

Seeing the pictures from the front, the back and the sides can bring surprises. The most famous of these works is Degas's "Place de la Concorde." In it, Degas's friend the Vicomte Lepic — painter, pioneer engraver, dog-breeder, dandy, and archetypal boulevardier — takes a walk in Paris with two daughters.

The painting has the off-center, apparently accidental look of which Degas was a supreme master. But everything about it is perfectly judged, from the bright yellow coachwork of the carriage on the far left to the tiny splash of red on the lapel of Lepic's overcoat. Not only does the patch of red indicate Lepic's rank in the Legion of Honor; it also holds the entire composition together.

Renoir, with 15 paintings, is by far the largest potential contributor to "Hidden Treasures Revealed." Renoir had notorious ups and downs in his work. But here is his immensely affecting "In the Garden" of 1885. Painted just after the birth of his first son, this is almost delicious in its portrayal of an uncomplicated happiness.

PEOPLE

Abbado's Stay in Berlin Extended Until 2002

Claudio Abbado has had his contract with the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra extended until the year 2002. He was elected leader in 1989 by secret ballot of the Philharmonic's 120 musicians to succeed the late Herbert von Karajan. Abbado is the orchestra's fifth titular head since its creation in 1882.

Bob Dylan and Joan Baez will perform in June at a two-day festival in Hue, Vietnam, celebrating the 20th anniversary of the end of the Vietnam War. The festival was proposed by the International Media Memorial Foundation, and proceeds from the concert will go toward the construction of a monument to the 350 Vietnamese and foreign journalists who died in the war.

Margaret O'Brien's Oscar, stolen 30 years ago, has been returned by two men who found it at a flea market in Pasadena, California. She received the special Academy Award in 1944 at age 7. O'Brien made her movie debut at age 4 and appeared in more than 20 films.

A doctor has made an international plea for postcards to be sent to the world's oldest person, Jeanne Calment, when she celebrates her 120th birthday in Arles, France, on Feb. 21. Michel Allard, medical director of the research institute IPSEN, said cards may be sent to "Living for 120 Years," IPSEN Foundation, BP 1875, 13637 Arles Cedex, France.

Tina Turner has moved into a house in a Zurich suburb to be with her companion, Erwin Bach, a manager for EMI records. "Zurich is a wonderful city," Turner was quoted as saying in the Zurich-based mass circulation Blick. "I love the wonderful air and the nice people."

WEATHER

Forecast for Saturday through Monday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe

| City | Today | Low | High | Tomorrow | Low | High |
|--------------|-------|-------|------|----------|-------|------|
| Athens | 14/57 | 10/50 | 59 | 15/63 | 11/52 | 62 |
| Berlin | 54/61 | 38/58 | 59 | 64/63 | 32/58 | 60 |
| Bombay | 11/52 | 23/59 | 88 | 14/64 | 24/68 | 91 |
| Buenos Aires | 17/52 | 34/58 | 78 | 18/52 | 34/58 | 78 |
| Buenos Aires | 14/52 | 34/58 | 78 | 18/52 | 34/58 | 78 |
| Buenos Aires | 14/52 | 34/58 | 78 | 18/52 | 34/58 | 78 |
| Buenos Aires | 14/52 | 34/58 | 78 | 18/52 | 34/58 | 78 |
| Buenos Aires | 14/52 | 34/58 | 78 | 18/52 | 34/58 | 78 |
| Buenos Aires | 14/52 | 34/58 | 78 | 18/52 | 34/58 | 78 |
| Buenos Aires | 14/52 | 34/58 | 78 | 18/52 | 34/58 | 78 |

North America

| City | Today | Low | High | Tomorrow | Low | High |
|--------|-------|-------|------|----------|-------|------|
| Alaska | 14/57 | 10/50 | 59 | 15/63 | 11/52 | 62 |
| Alaska | 14/57 | 10/50 | 59 | 15/63 | 11/52 | 62 |
| Alaska | 14/57 | 10/50 | 59 | 15/63 | 11/52 | 62 |
| Alaska | 14/57 | 10/50 | 59 | 15/63 | 11/52 | 62 |
| Alaska | 14/57 | 10/50 | 59 | 15/63 | 11/52 | 62 |
| Alaska | 14/57 | 10/50 | 59 | 15/63 | 11/52 | 62 |
| Alaska | 14/57 | 10/50 | 59 | 15/63 | 11/52 | 62 |
| Alaska | 14/57 | 10/50 | 59 | 15/63 | 11/52 | 62 |
| Alaska | 14/57 | 10/50 | 59 | 15/63 | 11/52 | 62 |
| Alaska | 14/57 | 10/50 | 59 | 15/63 | 11/52 | 62 |

Oceania

| City | Today | Low | High | Tomorrow | Low | High |
|--------|-------|-------|------|----------|-------|------|
| Alaska | 14/57 | 10/50 | 59 | 15/63 | 11/52 | 62 |
| Alaska | 14/57 | 10/50 | 59 | 15/63 | 11/52 | 62 |

Asia

| City | Today | Low | High | Tomorrow | Low | High |
|---------|-------|-------|------|----------|-------|------|
| Bangkok | 21/80 | 22/71 | 90 | 23/81 | 21/70 | 90 |
| Bangkok | 21/80 | 22/71 | 90 | 23/81 | 21/70 | 90 |
| Bangkok | 21/80 | 22/71 | 90 | 23/81 | 21/70 | 90 |
| Bangkok | 21/80 | 22/71 | 90 | 23/81 | 21/70 | 90 |
| Bangkok | 21/80 | 22/71 | 90 | 23/81 | 21/70 | 90 |
| Bangkok | 21/80 | 22/71 | 90 | 23/81 | 21/70 | 90 |
| Bangkok | 21/80 | 22/71 | 90 | 23/81 | 21/70 | 90 |
| Bangkok | 21/80 | 22/71 | 90 | 23/81 | 21/70 | 90 |
| Bangkok | 21/80 | 22/71 | 90 | 23/81 | 21/70 | 90 |
| Bangkok | 21/80 | 22/71 | 90 | 23/81 | 21/70 | 90 |

Latin America

| City | Today | Low | High | Tomorrow | Low | High |
|--------------|-------|-------|------|----------|-------|------|
| Buenos Aires | 23/84 | 19/56 | 90 | 24/86 | 19/56 | 90 |
| Buenos Aires | 23/84 | 19/56 | 90 | 24/86 | 19/56 | 90 |

North America

| City | Today | Low | High | Tomorrow | Low | High |
|--------|-------|-------|------|----------|-------|------|
| Alaska | 14/57 | 10/50 | 59 | 15/63 | 11/52 | 62 |
| Alaska | 14/57 | 10/50 | 59 | 15/63 | 11/52 | 62 |

WEEKEND SKI REPORT

| Resort | Depth | Mts. | Res. | Snow | Last | Comments |
|--------|-------|------|------|------|------|----------|
| Alaska | 10 | 90 | Far | Open | Hard | 1/2 |
| Alaska | 10 | 90 | Far | Open | Hard | 1/2 |
| Alaska | 10 | 90 | Far | Open | Hard | 1/2 |
| Alaska | 10 | 90 | Far | Open | Hard | 1/2 |
| Alaska | 10 | 90 | Far | Open | Hard | 1/2 |
| Alaska | 10 | 90 | Far | Open | Hard | 1/2 |
| Alaska | 10 | 90 | Far | Open | Hard | 1/2 |
| Alaska | 10 | 90 | Far | Open | Hard | 1/2 |
| Alaska | 10 | 90 | Far | Open | Hard | 1/2 |
| Alaska | 10 | 90 | Far | Open | Hard | 1/2 |

| Resort | Depth | Mts. | Res. | Snow | Last | Comments |
|--------|-------|------|------|------|------|----------|
| Alaska | 10 | 90 | Far | Open | Hard | 1/2 |
| Alaska | 10 | 90 | Far | Open | Hard | 1/2 |
| Alaska | 10 | 90 | Far | Open | Hard | 1/2 |
| Alaska | 10 | 90 | Far | Open | Hard | 1/2 |
| Alaska | 10 | 90 | Far | Open | Hard | 1/2 |
| Alaska | 10 | 90 | Far | Open | Hard | 1/2 |
| Alaska | 10 | 90 | Far | Open | Hard | 1/2 |
| Alaska | 10 | 90 | Far | Open | Hard | 1/2 |
| Alaska | 10 | 90 | Far | Open | Hard | 1/2 |
| Alaska | 10 | 90 | Far | Open | Hard | 1/2 |



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